# THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title registered in U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

PUBLIC OPINION, *New York*, and CURRENT OPINION, *New York*, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST
(Titles registered in U. S. Patent Office)

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

## SHOUTING DOWN OUR TARIFF WALL

"THE PEOPLE SHOUTED with a great shout," and "the wall fell down flat," but despite that Jericho precedent, Senator Smoot, now in charge of our tariff making, doesn't expect our tariff wall to fall down because of the hostile shouts from a score of peoples. And yet the chorus of protest impresses correspondents and newspaper editors, especially as they wonder whether a world tariff war against the United States is looming behind the official protests from foreign governments against some of the proposed rates. In France the *Echo de Paris* has said: "The American tariff wall is the most vital and most serious problem before the world to-day." In London, *The Times* flatly declares: "This scheme of tariff revision appears to make counter measures necessary as acts of self-defense." More and more, writes Paul Scott Mowrer from Paris to the Chicago *Daily News*, "the question of this new American tariff is becoming the predominant European preoccupation; never in recent years has the whole of Europe appeared so united on any single issue." And the protests come also from our own continent. "If one American nation builds a Chinese wall around itself to defend itself from the abuse of others, it creates a state of war against the commerce of those other nations," remarks *La Prensa* of Buenos Aires. And a South American statesman is said to have asked the ironic question in connection with the proposed Pan-American highway: "Why should we hasten the building of a one-way street?" Canada, our nearest neighbor and best customer, joins in the chorus. There, one Conservative leader asserts that "the question before the Canadian people to-day is, shall we become a dependent people or not"? And an Ottawa correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* finds this thing clear—"that the new American tariff has already given a definite stimulus to Conservative fortunes in Canada and brought appreciably nearer the advent of a government at Ottawa which will be committed to a high protectionist policy calculated to affect American export trade with Canada."

APPROACHING STORM

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

Ever since the Hawley-Smoot tariff was reported in the House, and its schedules published abroad, there has been talk of protests. Before the end of May thirteen nations were said to have made official complaints. Our commercial agents were reporting Europe primed for a tariff war, and such retaliation was urged in France by newspapers, Chambers of Commerce, and politicians. The Greek Minister in Washington declared that our "Prohibition policy" of protection might close foreign markets to United States goods. When the International Chamber of Commerce met early this month, official discussion of the new American tariff was barred, but many of the delegates, according to the dispatches, made it clear enough that it was uppermost in their minds. Finally, protests filed with the State Department were sent by that Department to the Senate Committee on Finance, and the committee opened to public inspection direct protests from twenty-five countries, which, according to the New York *Evening Post*, are Belgium, Bermuda, Czechoslovakia, Mexico, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, France, Italy, Spain, Austria, Argentina, The Netherlands, Norway, Persia, British India, Switzerland, Turkey, Australia, Uruguay, Roumania, Greece, the Bahamas, British West Indies, Canada, Guatemala, and Honduras—the protest from British dependencies being transmitted by London. According to a New York *Times* dispatch—

"Australia's complaint relates largely to the wool duties, Denmark's to hides, skins, natural flint, and so on; Belgium's to glass, cement, bricks, leathers, and chemicals; and Great Britain's to wool and glue. That of France is on the general tariff situation and the balance of trade.

"Austria's protest was like that of France. Italy's objections applied to the commodities exported from that country to the United States; the Netherlands's to diamonds, bulbs and strawboard; Spain's to cork and peppers; Uruguay's to meats; Switzerland's to watches and embroideries; Persia's to rugs, and Mexico's to live stock and vegetables."

While different nations have various specific grievances, there is, nevertheless, a general European argument which Harold Callender, in the New York *Times*, sums up by supposing Europe to address the United States as follows:

"You claim most-favored-nation treatment for your exports,

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THE WORLD: "GO AHEAD AND THROW!"

—Marcus in the New York *Times*.

but you decline to grant any favors in return. When France and Germany made reciprocal tariff reductions two years ago, you interposed objections, demanding that France treat you as well as she treated Germany. You claimed as a right what Germany paid for by concessions. Thus you sought to interfere with the very customs cooperation which your citizens have so often urged upon Europe.

"You insist that your former allies pay their debts to you, and you are to receive about 65 per cent. of the sums which Germany pays the Allies under the Young plan. But, at the same time, you maintain a tariff wall which seriously hampers us in paying you, since we must pay principally in goods.

"You are industrially overequipped. Surfeited with wealth, your capital flows to Europe in billions, financing our industries and bringing many under American control. Meanwhile, your mass production floods the world's markets with a swelling stream of goods. You constantly seek new outlets for your own products, but you contemplate additional barriers to ours. You talk of becoming economically self-sufficient, tho you are increasingly dependent upon foreign markets for selling your manufactures and investing your capital. You seem to expect to sell more and more abroad, while buying less."

Ordinarily, writes David Lawrence from Washington for the Consolidated Press, "an attack from foreign quarters is significant only as it affects international good-will, but for the first time in American history many billions of American dollars are invested abroad, so that it is difficult to measure the repercussion within the United States of a proposal that affects adversely foreign interests. American capital is heavily interested to-day in foreign enterprises, and there are many commercial and investment banking institutions in the United States, some of them very influential, who feel as resentful about the ill-effects from an economic view-point of the proposed tariff schedules as do the foreign citizens themselves."

Leading Democratic Senators take these tariff protests much to heart. Never before, says Senator Harrison (Dem., Miss.), has foreign resentment at American tariff-making "been so deep and so universal":

"There is to-day an impression throughout the world that this Government has inaugurated an imperialistic policy in trade and commerce as baneful in its effects as an imperialistic war.

"The sentiment against us in Europe has reached such a magnitude that conferences have been called to devise some plan of retaliation against us.

"There is a growing sentiment throughout the world against the imperialistic policy of our Government, completely closing our markets to the world, and at the same time invading and attempting to dominate the markets of the world."

This hostile foreign attitude toward our tariff seems to make a deep impression upon the press throughout the country. In the Middle West, the Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.) is convinced that "the time is certainly at hand for this country to reexamine its tariff policy and consider it in relation to the world of to-day":

"We have surrounded ourselves with a barbed-wire fence of prohibitive tariffs and, in so doing, discriminate against all the nations in the world.

"The world is turning to us for leadership, and we are teaching it that the right way to become prosperous is to adopt prohibitive tariffs, restrictions, embargoes, retaliations, and boycotts.

"That is to say, the policy we pursue, if pursued by others, is exactly the policy calculated to inflict the maximum of damage upon our own foreign trade and, therefore, our future prosperity.

"And, in addition, it weakens the security of our investments abroad, and makes the return of our loans doubtful.

"Already our stake abroad is about $22,000,000,000.

"Our export trade amounts to about $5,000,000,000 a year.

"These are vast sums. We don't want those $22,000,000,000 lost, and we do want our $5,000,000,000-a-year export trade to expand. And our prohibitive tariff policy is working directly contrary to our own interests in both these instances.

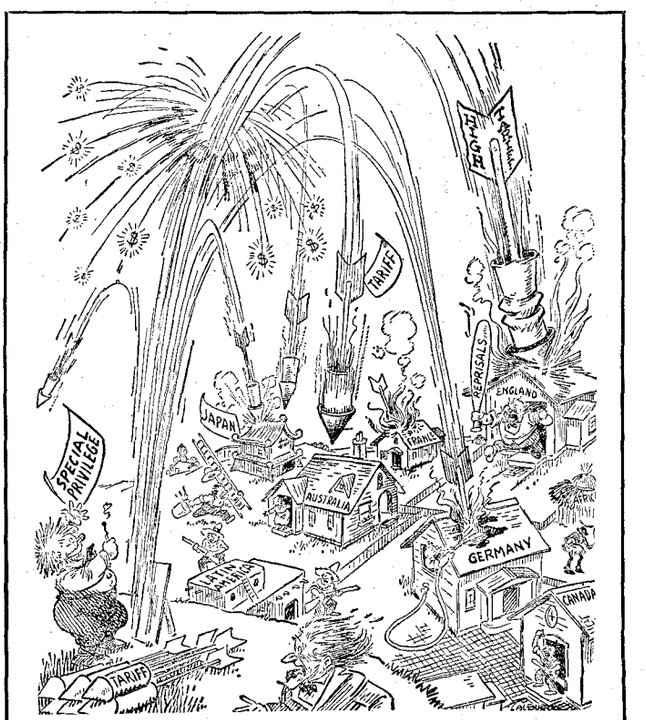
"The rumbles and growls now being heard in foreign countries are ominous.

"These numerous foreign countries who have filed formal protests against it with the State Department are not going to sit idly by while we harm their industries through the enactment of fiscal legislation. That, they clearly perceive, is a game that two can play at. And, human nature being human nature, it is logical to expect that they will reply in kind. To be sure, the tariff act grants the President authority to meet foreign reprisals with American reprisals, but certainly there is nothing alluring about the prospect of this country's waging commercial wars with nine or ten foreign countries, some of them our best customers! Yet that is precisely what we are heading for.

"We are creating ill-will abroad instead of good-will, and foreign ill-will is a national liability, for it may lead to either costly commercial or military wars."

In another Middle-Western Republican agricultural State the Grand Rapids *Press* (Ind.) thus pays its respects to the Hawley tariff rates:

"They are a needless and short-sighted bar to friendly feeling abroad; to projects like the St. Lawrence waterway or the Pan-




A FINE WAY TO START A NEIGHBORHOOD FEUD

—Talburt in the New York *Telegram*.

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## "WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THAT?"

*Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 5.*

1. Name some of the qualifications of the "perfect husband." (p. 50).
2. How many titles has Shaw's latest play? (p. 19).
3. How many people are murdered every year in the United States? (p. 22).
4. Is peace propaganda here financed by British money? (p. 23).
5. What Governor's oration on trust-busting has made him a Presidential possibility? (p. 10).
6. How can radio guide fish where they should go? (p. 35).
7. How can static foretell storms? (p. 29).
8. In what costume has General Dawes been known to play golf? (p. 44).
9. What is the usual crime bill of the United States? (p. 22).
10. Why is it said that a Scotch community which has adopted prohibition of bagpipes will have no trouble in enforcing it? (p. 55).
11. Where and what is the "Ritz Squirrelton"? (p. 52).
12. Does making faces relieve pain? (p. 30).
13. Who has put the "Tabloid" to music? (p. 20).
14. What American Ambassador's calves have become a subject of lively speculation? (p. 36).
15. What woodland animals, when domesticated, are given cod-liver oil to keep them in condition? (p. 55).
16. What European country is spending $33,000,000,000 in a Five Year Plan of trade development? (p. 14).
17. What are the chief causes of crime in the United States? (p. 22).
18. How many millions is one denomination spending in building cathedrals in Washington and New York? (p. 24).
19. Should men in the Army and Navy be required to contribute their inventions gratis to the Government? (p. 12).
20. What proposed American legislation has drawn protests from more than a score of foreign nations? (p. 5).

American Highway, demanding international cooperation; to foreign disposition to pay up the war debts, whose settlement requires that foreigners be able to sell us some of their goods in order to have a surplus for the instalments; to disarmament efforts. Isn't it about time we began to put ourselves in other men's shoes a little, as well as our own, when we talk tariff?"

The war-debt angle of the tariff is taken up by a Texas newspaper, the Houston *Post-Dispatch* (Dem.):

"The time will surely come when the alternative will be to scale the debts or reduce the tariff and allow the debtor nations access to the American markets. We may say that reparations and war debts are not connected, but we shall not be able to say always that prohibitive tariffs and war debts are not related."

"Isn't there enough hatred of America abroad in the world already without whipping up more?" The question is put by the Washington *News*, of the Scripps-Howard chain, and it is echoed by papers scattered all over the country, including the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), Boston *Globe* (Dem.), Providence *News* (Dem.), Utica *Press* (Ind.), New York *World* (Dem.), New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), New York *Journal of Commerce* (Ind.), Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.), Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Ind.), Omaha *World-Herald* (Ind.), Topeka *Capital* (Rep.), El Paso *Times* (Dem.), and Tacoma *Ledger* (Rep.).

OUR BAD-WILL AMBASSADOR

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

But the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee is neither perturbed nor greatly impressed. He is quoted in the Washington dispatches as saying that "foreign protests are milder this year than during the preparation of any tariff bill since 1909." He believes that the significance of the foreign complaints has been exaggerated in Democratic political circles. Senator Smoot further expresses the "hope the American people will read the digest of communications received from foreign countries":

"They are not protests from foreign governments, as Senator Harrison, in his statements, has labored hard to get the American people to believe.

"There are not thirty-eight nations protesting against the tariff revision. There are twenty-five countries, including possessions, that have sent protests of interested parties against rates provided in the House bill.

"Note the protests against bananas, sponges, cashew nuts, green limes, tapestries, cod roe, coffee, etc.

"Who is so simple as to believe that there will be a duty on bananas or coffee, or increases on most of the items named?"

Other majority members of the Finance Committee, we read in a Washington dispatch to the Providence *Journal*, are imprest naturally by the protests, but look upon them as a matter of course. Our own country does not hesitate to protest when a foreign government makes a tariff hurtful to American interests; "it is all a part of the regular and expected procedure." Furthermore, the threat of tariff reprisals does not frighten them, as they are well aware "that many of the protesting foreign countries now maintain very high tariffs on American goods." The protests may, we read, "have an effect in special instances, but they are not going to frighten the tariff makers into concessions which they deem harmful to this country as a whole."

The protests do not seem exceptional to the Springfield *Union*, which does not recall that "Congress ever sought to protect American industries against the products of cheaper foreign labor without causing similar protests." Continues the Massachusetts daily:

"If England and the countries of the European continent have reason to complain against the proposed changes, it is mainly in connection with increases in duties in the cotton, wool, metal, and chemical schedules. Their complaint in regard to these changes are based on the claim of the privilege of underselling American products in these schedules and either requiring our industries to cut wages and costs closer to European levels or to go out of business.

"There is no reason why we should not assist further and in any consistent and reasonable way in the use of our resources for economic rehabilitation and permanent peace. But there is a reason why we should not sacrifice those resources, sacrifice our own industries, wage levels and standard of living, to enable Europe to flood our markets with imports which come into disastrous competition with our own capital and labor."

"A mere gesture," is the way the Troy *Times* (Rep.) dismisses these protests. And the New Haven *Register* (Ind.), while considering the protests perfectly natural, declares bluntly:

"The American tariff policy is designed to do exactly what foreign interests complain about. It is built for the purpose of keeping the American markets for American goods, made by American workers who draw wages based on the American standard of living. This is the picture, and we do not need to make apologies for it."

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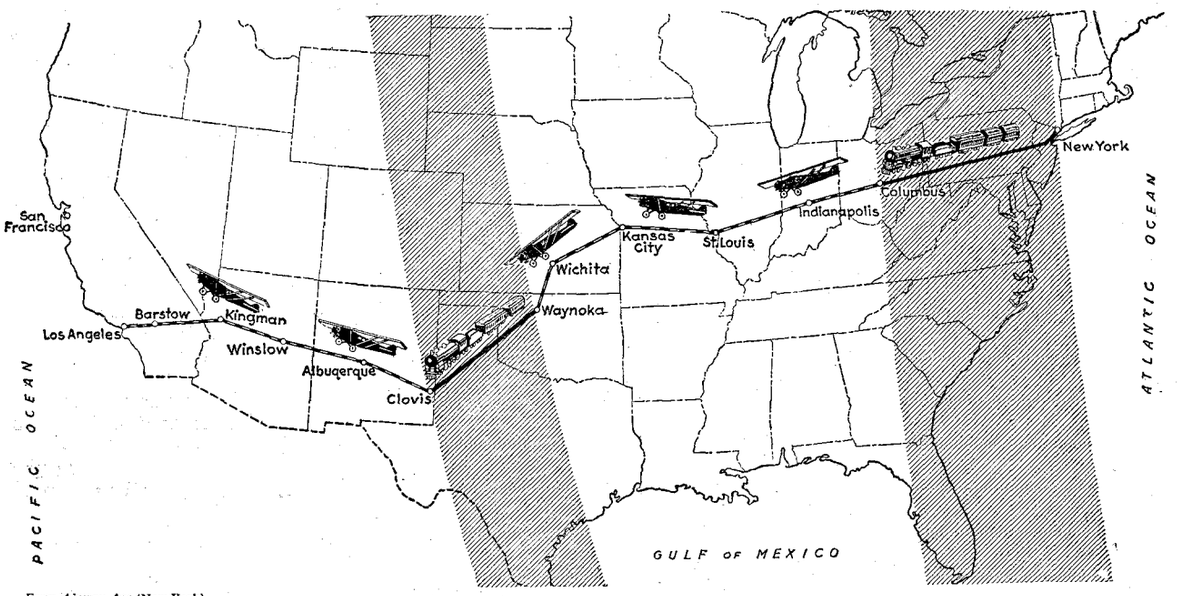


From *Airway Age* (New York)

TIGHTENING THE BELT-BUCKLE OF AMERICA BY MEANS OF THE AIRPLANE

Above is shown the route of the Pennsylvania-Transcontinental Air Transport-Santa Fé air-rail combination. The first 630 miles, from New York City to Columbus, Ohio, is made in Pullman cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad; the next lap, 940 miles to Waynoka, is covered by Ford three-engined planes; the third, a journey of 309 miles, is made in a Santa Fé sleeper, and the final "hop" of 973 miles, from Clovis, New Mexico, to Los Angeles, is made by plane. The New York Central-Chicago and Alton-Western Air Express route takes one to Chicago and Kansas City by rail in thirty-four hours, and the balance of the way in Fokker three-engined planes—a twelve-hour trip. The engines used on both Ford and Fokker planes are Pratt and Whitney "Wasps" of 410 horse-power.

## THE RAILROADS TAKE TO THE AIR

THERE IS SOMETHING particularly encouraging, to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "in the spirit of competition which has marked the inauguration of transcontinental air-rail service," first, by the New York Central-Universal Aviation-Sante Fé combination on June 14; then by the Pennsylvania-Transcontinental Air Transport-Santa Fé group on July 8; and, lastly, by the hook-up of the New York Central-Chicago and Alton-Western Air Express, which provides the fastest air-rail trip of all—forty-six hours from New York City to Los Angeles. Western Air Express, the oldest air transport company in the United States, has been operating a twelve-hour passenger service between Los Angeles and Kansas City since June 1, but it was only on July 8, we are told, that it established a working arrangement with the New York Central.

The Pennsylvania-T. A. T. combination's schedule calls for two days' travel by plane and two nights by train, at a cost of $344.72; the New York Central-Western Air Express trip is made by train as far as Kansas City, and the balance of the way by plane. The cost of this transcontinental trip is $245, and the schedule is two hours faster than that of its rival. "The spirit of rivalry between the competing systems," thinks *The Inquirer*, "is certain to stimulate business." The railroads are conducting an experiment in rapid transportation "that will be watched with interest, not only by railway and air-transportation heads, but by the general public," observes the Manchester *Union*. "The country owes a debt of gratitude to those railway executives who have welcomed this new method," believes the New York *Journal of Commerce*.

Service on the rival lines was started only after months of careful preparation. To the Baltimore *Sun*, the adoption by the railroads of air transportation "is one of the most convincing demonstrations of the permanency of commercial aviation." According to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, of Transcontinental Air Transport, within six months or a year his company will inaugurate a 36-hour air-rail passenger service from San Francisco to New York, in which "Pullman" airplanes will be used. As the New York *Herald Tribune* points out: "When rival lines begin competing for air passengers between the same points, it is a sure sign that a new era in transportation is here." And the Pennsylvania and New York Central "have made only a start," maintains the Washington *Post*:

"Ultimately the transcontinental air-transport systems will be linked with air or rail feeders to every hamlet in the country. It is singularly fortunate that the railroads are playing such an important part in this development. They, better than any other agency, have the facilities and the background of experience necessary to make the airplane an important factor in the transportation machine."

Writing in *The Elks Magazine* (New York), after a transcontinental trip, Burt M. McConnell explains:

"A few years ago the railroads might have dealt with aviation in relentless fashion, as they would have done with any other form of competition. But railroad executives are more enlightened than they used to be; they realize now that passenger-carrying by air will prove a stimulus, not a deterrent, to the business of the railroads. By cooperating with our airways, rather than fighting them, the railroads hope to recoup some of the losses they have sustained in the last five years through the competition of the motor-bus.

"No class of business men is following the growth of air transportation more closely than railway executives. Here is a medium that requires no expensive bridges, tunnels, roadbeds, or right-of-way. Neither mountain, swamp, forest, river, nor desert handicaps the airplane. Operating costs are coming down, and the 'life' of an airplane engine is being lengthened.

"As the United States continues to grow in wealth, population, and purchasing power; and as our living standards become higher, we are going to demand greater speed in transportation and communication. The traveling public will receive a greater degree of service and convenience through the cooperation of the railroads and air-transport companies than it would if these two mediums of transportation were competitors.

"True, the operation of an airplane is expensive to-day, but so were railways and automobiles in their infancy. Aeronautical engineering will almost certainly show the same reductions in the cost of operation that we have seen in the operation of locomotives and automobiles."

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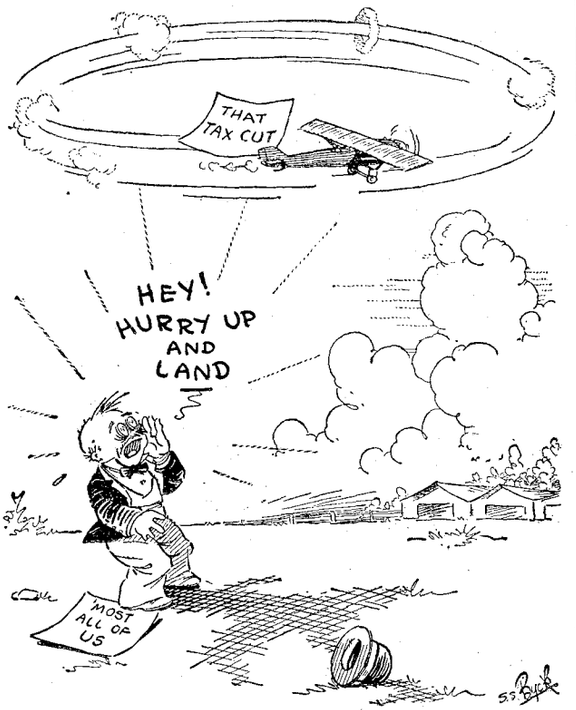
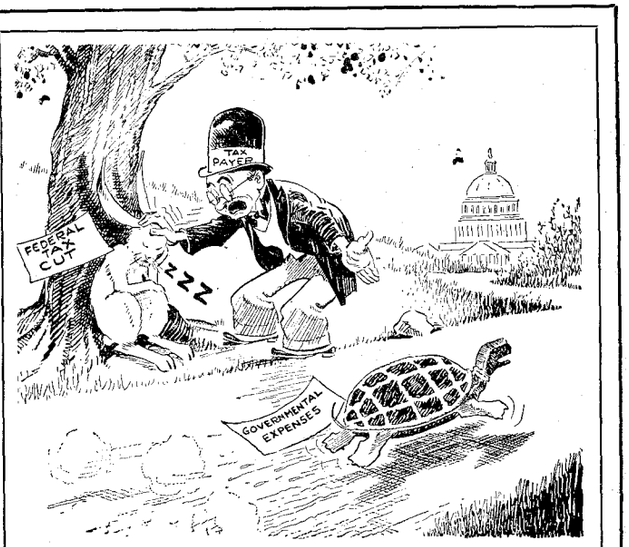
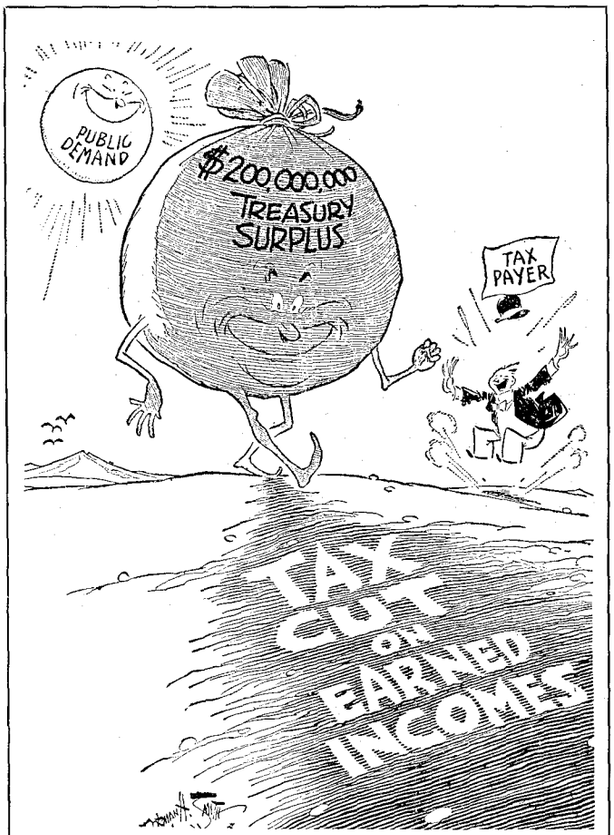



SOME PLANES HAVE TOO MUCH ENDURANCE
—Byck in the Brooklyn *Times*.

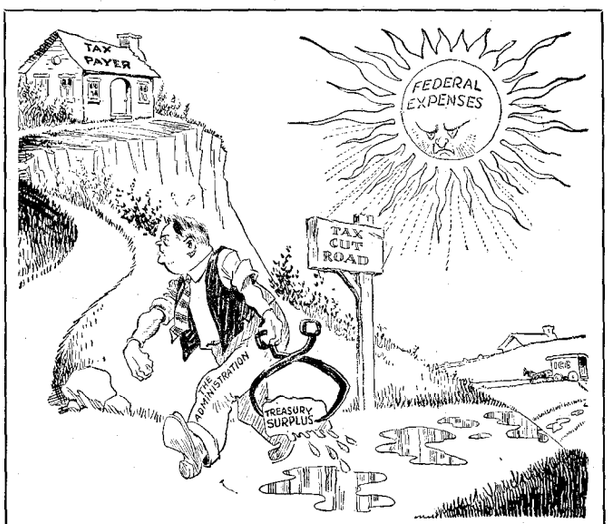



THE HARE AND THE TORTOISE
—Doyle in the Philadelphia *Record*.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE MEDICINE BALL
—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.




COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE
—Smith in the San Francisco *Examiner*.




MELTING FAST
—Doyle in the Philadelphia *Record*.

THE MOST KINDEST CUT OF ALL

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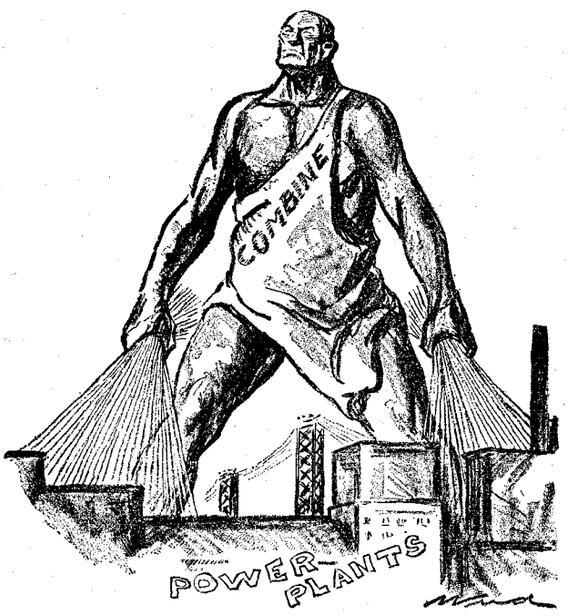
## ANOTHER ROOSEVELTIAN TRUST-BUSTER

"Are we threatened with such a centralization and consolidation of industrial resources—great combinations of capital—that we may have to bring forth a new Declaration of Independence?"—Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York, in a Fourth of July oration.

THIS, TO THE NEW YORK *WORLD*, is a virtual announcement that Governor Roosevelt will be a Democratic candidate for the Presidency. "His present intentions," says William Woodford, a *World* political correspondent, "are to use the traditional 'big stick' of the late President Roosevelt, a distant relative, in his fight against the

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MENACE OR BLESSING?

—Weed in the New York *Evening World*.

power and other trusts. He sees the anti-trust issue as furnishing as virile a political battle-cry as it was for 'T. R.' some twenty years ago, and from this time forth the Governor will hammer against trusts, mergers, and combines." In his recent speech, explains the New York *Times*, the Governor "had in mind the danger to the liberties of the people presented by such aggregations of capital as the big power merger brought about by J. P. Morgan and Company." Before the Niagara-Hudson merger was announced, recalls the Springfield *Republican*, "the Morgan group of power companies was first among four in the production of power in the United States. Moreover, these four holding-company groups control more than half of the country's electric-power output." To the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, therefore, "the phase of the power situation referred to by Governor Roosevelt is a little disquieting, because it suggests possibilities of a monopoly of a modern necessity." Said the Governor in his Independence Day speech at Tammany Hall, New York City:

"The huge mergers and consolidations which are going on to-day are challenging in their power the very Government itself.

"This centralized industrial control is becoming serious. The influence of the huge trusts, with their almost unlimited resources, will be felt in this country, and at not a far distant date.

"The intention of the men working on these consolidations may be the best. But they are becoming increasingly more powerful in the influence they are building in State and nation, an influence that some day will have to be met. This will have to be combated just as was the power of the old barons and the earlier kings, all of whom believed they were conducting things for the common good."

The sponsors of the Niagara-Hudson power merger, it should be explained, claim that the consolidation will make for better management, lower costs, greater efficiency, and the swift extension of light and power service to outlying districts; that the consumer ultimately will benefit. As the Syracuse *Herald* points out:

"The State is supposed to be supreme in its power of regulating rates for public service of a corporate nature. The Public Service Commission, in the present instance, is practically impotent, owing to its lack of authority over so-called holding companies. Naturally enough, Governor Roosevelt wants to know something about the whys and wherefores of this surprizing situation."

It is also good politics, a number of Washington correspondents agree, to stir up power as an issue in the next campaign. To Frank R. Kent, of the Baltimore *Sun*, "the whole trend of things indicates that in the next campaign, power will be second only to Prohibition as an issue; it may even overshadow that party-splitting, hell-raising question." Governor Roosevelt, believes this experienced political observer, "struck a vibrant chord when he twanged that merger string." To quote again Mr. Woodford, of the New York *World:*

"It is the hope and expectation of the Roosevelt advisers that Governor Roosevelt will inherit the political support of ex-Governor Smith, and will have, when the time comes for the battle over the Democratic nomination for President, the active support of Mr. Smith."

A number of newspaper editors, however, question the advisability of Governor Roosevelt's "trust-busting" campaign. In the first place, points out the Boston *News Bureau*, there are millions of stockholders in the very enterprises that he naturally would attack; they would suffer as much—or more—than the comparatively few large stockholders. Furthermore, notes the Schenectady *Union-Star*, published in the "home" of General Electric, "the public attitude toward mergers has changed very radically since President Roosevelt brandished the 'big stick.'" And, in the opinion of the Springfield *Union:*

"There is coming to be a clearly recognized distinction between such monopolies as thirty years ago led to the enactment of the anti-trust laws and such a developing monopoly as that of merged power interests. The apparent, if not the real, object of those monopolies which suggested the anti-trust laws was to curtail production in order to maintain prices.

"This is a different thing from a monopoly that is based on the object of extending the service and increasing the production. It is the difference between a merger that limits production to increase prices and a merger that increases production to reduce prices. This difference has come to be so well recognized that it has reversed the whole policy of railroad regulation. Whereas a few years ago mergers of railroads were placed in the same category with mergers of concerns seeking to limit production in their lines, now they are relieved from the anti-trust laws entirely in propositions to bring about a general merging."

"It is not the merger movement, as such, that needs to be checked," declares the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "but the incidental abuses that are likely to arise under any form of ownership or control of large enterprises that are 'affected with a public interest.'" Another point of view is set forth by Henry Ford in an *Electrical World* (New York) article:

"The money that has been taken out of the business in the form of profits from the sale of electricity or from the manipulation of company ownerships has gone back into this industry or into another one, and is nothing when compared with the profits which the public has been able to make through electric light and power. Look over the prices of electricity to the consumer since the industry began, and you will see that they have gone down continuously. And they will keep on going down as more and more electricity is used."

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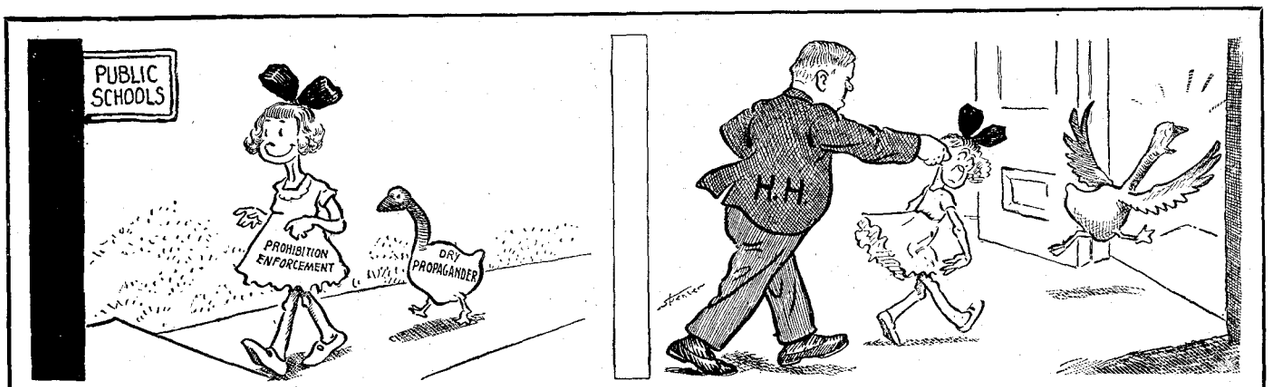


MARY HAD A LITTLE GANDER

—Spencer in the Omaha *World-Herald.*

## NO PROPAGANDA IN THE SCHOOLS

"THE STRANGE CASE of Anna B. Sutter," is not, as some readers might surmise, the title of a detective story; it is the head-line over a St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* editorial in which is discust, none too gently, the attempt of Miss Sutter, chief of the division of statistics and education of the Prohibition Bureau, to use the public schools of the country for the dissemination of Prohibition propaganda. Interwoven with such subjects as English, Arithmetic, Civics, Drawing, and Current Events were "dry" slogans and enlightening bits of Prohibition information. Miss Sutter, we are told, was ready to lay her plan before the annual gathering of the National Education Association, together with hundreds of pamphlets, when the storm broke above her head. Reading of her announcement in the newspapers, President Hoover, notes the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, "sat down hard on the proposal. And there he shows his sound Americanism and good sense." For, explains the Boston *News Bureau*, "to inject suddenly into the schoolroom the most controversial issue of the generation, closely linked with politics, and giving but one side of the whole case, would have stirred the wrath of a multitude of parents and the disgust of educators." To quote *The Post-Dispatch* further:

"Under the guaranty of religious freedom vouchsafed by our Constitution, any church is wholly within its rights in incorporating Prohibition into its creed. Whatever effort the Anti-Saloon League and the churches may make, within their proper province, for the furtherance of Prohibition, is their concern. The Anti-Saloon League is a church organization, and Prohibition is a religious crusade. But when the Government of the United States, in partnership with any church or church organization, invades the public schools as a proponent of a religious dogma it is itself violating the Constitution and engaging upon a historically hazardous, one might say, historically fatal, adventure.

"The American people always have been, and still are, jealous of the intellectual integrity and moral freedom of their public schools. A fine illustration of that sentiment was recently given in the popular resentment of the action of the public utilities in spreading their propaganda in the public schools and universities by way of doctored text-books and hired professors.

"The Hoover Administration is temporarily the Federal Government. Presently another Administration—possibly opposed to Prohibition—will be in power. Will this future Administration, convinced as to the unwisdom and impracticability of Prohibition, undertake to impress that prejudice upon the school children? Are our public-school teachers to be subject to the vagaries of politics? Will they teach blue laws to-day and red laws to-morrow? Will the parents of children, who believe that certain areas of instruction are reserved for the home, tolerate such an unconstitutional assumption of power by any Administration?"

The answer to these questions came a few days later, when the National Education Association met at Atlanta, and adopted a report of its Committee on Propaganda. This report, according to Atlanta papers, said, among other things:

"The vitality of the public school and the confidence which it enjoys from the mass of the people are based upon the fact that it is not the instrument of any race, class, creed, or group. Nothing would more quickly destroy confidence in public education than to allow it to become an . . . instrument for the propagation of the social, economic, or religious convictions of factional groups.

"The propagandist is knocking at the school door. In some instances he has already been admitted. There is nothing to indicate that he will overlook the schools in the future. The propagandist seeks to inculcate one view-point. The teacher's mind is open on all subjects. This is a significant issue for school authorities because of the imperative need for an adult citizenry capable of protecting itself from the many appeals of all forms of propaganda.

"The function of propaganda is to gain acceptance of a particular opinion, doctrine, or course of action, under circumstances designed to curb the individual's freedom of action. The function of education is to acquaint the individual with a variety of opinions, doctrines, or courses of action, so as to equip him intelligently to do his own thinking and to select his own courses of action. The main purpose of propaganda is to teach what to think, while the guiding purpose of education is to teach how to think.

"Children lack the knowledge, the background of experience, and the power of critical judgment which may be assumed in the adult. In most instances the ultimate purpose of the propagandist is to sell a product, advance a special interest or prejudice. or propagate an idea or theory. Immature children should be protected from such influences."

In the opinion of the New York *Herald Tribune*, "this is exceedingly wholesome doctrine, and should bring the people of the United States to a realization of the sacred trust that reposes in them as guardians of their children's minds." Schools are no places "for the dissemination of propaganda of any sort," declares the Hartford *Times*, and *The Ohio State Journal*, in a second editorial, explains that, "while individuals and private organizations are perfectly justified in spreading their propaganda, taxpayers' money should not be spent by the Government in advocating one side of a controversial question." As the Omaha *World-Herald* points out in an editorial headed: "Hands Off the Schools!"—

"The Government has its place in the life of the Republic. The Prohibition Bureau has its place. The place of neither of them is in the public schools. The schools are local institutions, locally supported and controlled, and subject to State, but not to Federal, law and supervision. The States and the local communities have yielded much of their power and right to the Government at Washington; a great deal more, perhaps, than it was wise to yield. But they still show a commendable disposition to keep the control of the schools in their own hands."

This is also the attitude of the Minneapolis *Tribune*, and the Boston *Herald* believes that—

"President Hoover's decisive instructions will serve as a final warning to all propagandists that the schoolroom is not a proper place for such activities. If he considers it improper to circulate

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literature which is paid for by the people, certainly the responsible heads of private industries will be bound to take notice of his attitude. The merit of the propaganda is not in question. Pamphlets which various persons would like to circulate may be sound in their economics, excellent in style, and wholesome in their point of view. The schoolroom is simply not the place for things of this kind."

On the other hand, the Tulsa *Tribune* is convinced that "the first job of our schools—public or private—is to make good citizens. And intelligent knowledge of the Prohibition law, a respect for its fundamental purposes, and a high resolve to help make the Government worthy of respect, are prime requisites to good citizenship." A campaign such as the Prohibition Bureau is said to have planned, thinks the Chicago *Evening Post*, "would awaken the parenthood of America to its responsibility in setting an example of obedience to law before those millions who will soon become of voting age." Continues this daily:

"Aside wholly from the question of Prohibition, there is need for a special effort to promote respect for law and the spirit of obedience, and the schools unquestionably offer the most favorable opportunities for such work. Adult example has undermined regard for law in the attitude of the rising generation. Influence to counteract it is vital for the future welfare and security of the country. To-day the most persistent and effective propaganda is being carried on by those who deny the supreme authority of the people's law. It is in newspapers and magazines. It spreads a philosophy which is bad enough for mature minds, but for the immature is utterly pernicious and dangerous.

"Our boys and girls need to be taught that laws are the rules of the game. They may be amended; they may be repealed, but they must be obeyed while they remain the rules."

Of course, admits the Springfield *Republican*, propaganda in the schools, of whatever sort, is hard to deal with:

"To begin with, the line is hard to draw between legitimate teaching of loyalty and patriotism in the schools and the propaganda that seeks to identify something less with those virtues of citizenship. Where does patriotism end and militarism begin when the public schools are used to popularize the idea of military preparedness and military training? The Daughters of the American Revolution, under their present leadership, would differ very sharply with certain anti-war organizations as to the use that could properly be made of the schools on a number of concrete issues.

"There is a twilight zone of controversial issues entering the very structure of our institutions that presents to school authorities a thorny problem in regulation."

While the subject is under discussion, the Hartford *Courant* offers a word of warning against the Curtis-Reed bill. The ostensible purpose of this bill, says the Connecticut daily, is to aid, through the proposed Federal Department of Education, the people of the various States and Territories "to establish more efficient schools and systems; to devise better methods of organization, administration, and financing of organization of education, and . . . to develop more adequate curricula." "Note this last," suggests *The Courant;* "here is where the Government could work in any kind of propaganda."

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A FIGHTER ON LAND AND SEA

Rear-Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, who participated in the Battle of Manila Bay in 1898, finds the Government a tougher antagonist than the Spaniards. After eighteen years of intermittent land fighting, he has won a court battle for recognition of one of his patents.

## ADMIRAL FISKE'S SHORE VICTORY

IT IS NOT OFTEN that a Rear-Admiral of the United States Navy has an opportunity to engage in a fight lasting eighteen years. Engagements at sea with enemy ships are usually over sooner than that. On shore, however, an old sea-dog is handicapped and delayed by the innumerable strands of red tape that seem to halt his every step at Washington, particularly when he is fighting, as was Admiral Fiske, for official recognition of a patent. Beginning away back in 1911, Admiral Fiske is said to have tried to interest his naval superiors in a torpedo-launching device for airplanes. Little interest was displayed, he declares, even when the United States entered the World War, altho by that time Great Britain had developed a torpedo-plane. It seems, however, that the Navy went ahead on its own, and eventually equipped several hundred planes with the Fiske device. Recalling that the United States Supreme Court had upheld the rights of Army and Navy officers while on active duty to patent an invention of their own, Ernest Wilkinson, a former naval officer, urged Admiral Fiske to institute a suit for damages in the District of Columbia Supreme Court, and the Court has now decided in his favor. According to a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times:*

"The suit involved the right of the Government to use without compensation the inventions of military officers for national defense, and for that reason not only the Government, but all Army and Navy inventors are concerned in the decision.

"In ruling upon the right of a military officer to patent an invention of his own developed in the course of active duty, Justice Stafford said:

"'The right of an officer in the Navy or Army to take out a patent of this class has been recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States, and is no longer open to question.'"

Since the Admiral claimed a royalty of $500 on each device, and a total of 397 Navy planes were equipped with it, Mr. Justice Stafford ruled that the claim was fair, and that Admiral Fiske is entitled to $198,500 in damages. The case is expected to be carried to the United States Supreme Court for a final decision. Technically, says the New York *World:*

"The damages are awarded against Rear-Admiral Moffett, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics; but actually the verdict is against the Government.

"Members of the Army and Navy should have some special incentive to improve and perfect the devices which are needed in modern warfare, but it does not follow that they should be granted a monopoly of their inventions, with the right to dispose of them as their private property.

"Officers of the Army and Navy have been educated at the expense of the Government. All the facilities which enable them to develop and test their inventions are supplied by the Government. They do the work, so to speak, on 'government time.' The product, therefore, should be the property of the Government."

The Grand Rapids *Press*, on the other hand, maintains that a policy which compels Army and Navy officers to contribute their inventions free to the Government would discourage them from working on their inventions.

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# TOPICS IN BRIEF

***(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")***

WHY call them flappers since they no longer wear anything that flaps?—*Detroit Free Press.*

IT is on the bathing beaches that the ladies' costumes come nearest to the comic strip.—*Boston Herald.*

PHYSICIAN Wins Prize as Apple Grower.—Head-line. Isn't he kind of coppering his own bets?—*Arkansas Gazette.*

IF the new small paper money will stick a little harder than the other, we are willing to forget about postage stamps.—*Detroit News.*

EVEN if you can't tell a mother and her daughter apart now, there is very little that you can't tell them together.—*Kay Features.*

THE Secretary of Commerce hopes that the Federal census will cut the cost of living. We hope it also eliminates brake squeaks.—*South Bend Tribune.*

WELL, it is easier to wash a pair of legs than to wash a pair of stockings.—*Toledo Blade.*

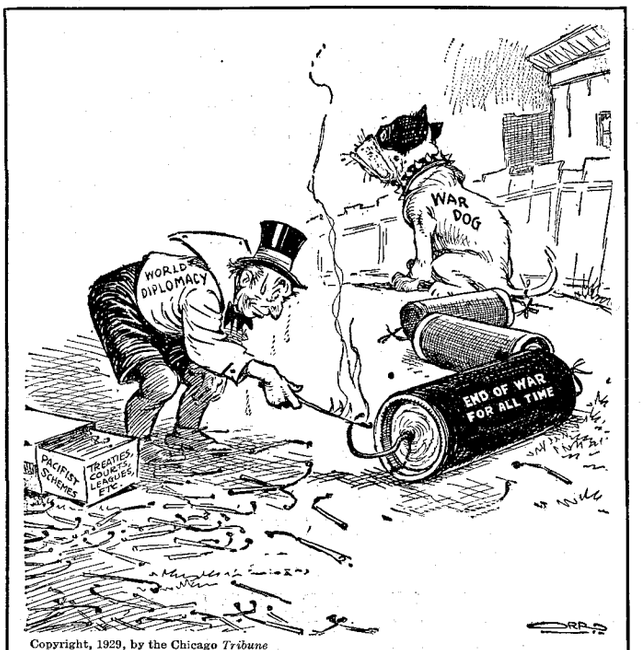
THE trouble with political debts is that they are usually paid at the expense of the taxpayer.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

FRANCE wants to bar a lot of our movies. If she succeeds, maybe she'll tell us how she did it.—*Syracuse Herald.*

SUGAR consumption is increasing, as also is the sale of cigarets. What would Dr. Watson make of that?—*Portland Oregonian.*

IF Miss Talley has the usual farm experience, she'll soon be encountering notes not included in the chromatic scale. —*Arkansas Gazette.*

AFTER paying four-fifty for a ham sandwich at a night club, we can not understand why the farmers are in need of any relief.—*Syracuse Herald.*

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THE DELAYED CELEBRATION

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune.*

CAL COOLIDGE gets $2 a word and Al Smith will get only $1. But Al always could talk twice as much as Cal.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

NATURALLY, Uncle Sam, noting that $673,000,000 has been cut off his national debt, can't help feeling that every little bit helps.—*Manchester Union.*

OFFICIALS didn't want to cut the new money down to its purchasing power for fear of the bills being mistaken for postage stamps.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

THE $430,000,000 merger of Royal Baking Powder and Fleischmann's Yeast certainly possesses the means for raising the dough. —*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A BREACH of desert hospitality led to a fight in which 2,000 Arabs were killed. The Arab is determined to be courteous at all costs.—*Buffalo Courier-Express.*

AN Army tank has been driven at a speed of sixty-two miles an hour, but what's that compared to the pace often set by the human tank on a joy ride?—*Boston Transcript.*

ARCHEOLOGISTS have found in Arizona an unfinished dam, claimed to be more than a thousand years old. We thought Muscle Shoals was in Tennessee.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

AN Eastern editor says that "There should be no social distinction between Congressman de Priest and other Congressmen." Well, maybe just a shade of distinction.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

BISHOP CANNON'S rule seems to be anti in Virginia and ante in Wall Street.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

THIS is the season when the air-minded straw hat takes off on a transpuddle flight, and fails.—*Kay Features.*

LOVERS of the talkies are said to be promoting an Anglo-American Conference to discuss Nasal Disarmament.—*Punch.*

IF Congress really wants to do something for the farmers it will let them charge more for hot dogs and gasoline.—*Syracuse Herald.*

MR. EDISON says he once went 174 hours without sleep. Possibly some neighbor forgot to turn off the phonograph.— *Arkansas Gazette.*

THE movement to abolish poverty got under full headway last week when the price of helium gas was reduced from $65 to $12.— *Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THE reason some rich people are stingy is also the reason they are rich.—*Florence (Ala.) Herald.*

THE Democratic party is old, but it is already beginning to have Young ideas.— *Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

GAME laws made poachers and tariff laws made smugglers long before Prohibition made bootleggers.—*Boston Herald.*

YALE began its $7,000,000 investigation of human behavior by examining the brains of minnows, the big cynic.— *Detroit News.*

JOHN J. RASKOB is not going to retire from the Democratic National Committee. He refuses to become Cannonfodder. —*Virginian-Pilot.*

IF Bishop Cannon could have seen his way clear to consult Mr. Raskob on his stock dealings, he would not have lost that $2,500.—*Asheville Times.*

WE oldsters can remember when you could take a Republican census of the South by counting the postmasters and the cotton pickers.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

"THE next war will begin with the wholesale slaughter of the civilian population," says a writer. Recruiting for the services should be brisk.—*Punch.*

*Wall Street Journal* says cork is selling at the highest price since 1919, and believe it or not, some of it is being used on fishing lines, too.—*Macon Telegraph.*

IF Marion Talley deserted the opera for the farm on the basis of Republican promises of farm relief, we will doubtless hear her voice again.—*Brunswick (Ga.) Pilot.*

VOLIVA'S offer of $5,000 to any one who will prove to him that the earth is not flat might interest the fellow who pushed the peanut up Pike's Peak.—*Toledo Blade.*

FARM relief is assured. After buying the farmer's surplus for five years, the Government will have to rent the farmer's land to get a place to store it.—*Publishers' Syndicate.*

ABOUT time for some one to assert that the British Embassy at Washington is no longer fully representative of the United Kingdom. It has cut out the Scotch.—*Tampa Tribune.*

THE cotton-growers still have hopes of a campaign to induce women to wear more cotton garments, but what hope is there for cotton when the dear creatures won't even wear silk?—*Kansas City Star.*

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# FOREIGN - COMMENT

WELCOME, BUT—

WORLD'S GREATEST STOREKEEPER: "Before transacting any new business—ahem!—I don't like the look of that little lot in your pocket, what?"

—A. G. Racey in *The Daily Star* (Montreal).

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A ROUBLE ENTENTE; OR, ONE TOUCH OF COMMERCE . . .

JOHN BULL (to himself): "This impossible Bolshie!"
SOVIET RUSSIAN (to himself): "This impossible bourgeois!"
BOTH (aloud): "Well, my friend, what about business?"

—*Punch* (London).

BOLSHEVISM IS BOLSHEVISM AND BUSINESS IS BUSINESS

## SOVIET RUSSIA'S $33,000,000,000 PLUNGE

THE TIDY LITTLE SUM of $33,000,000,000 is the basis in capital investments being made according to the Five Year Plan of the Soviet Government for the industrial development of the Soviet Union, and we are told that the foreign-trade program for that term covers imports of about $3,200,000,000. Great industrial plants, fitted with foreign equipment and machinery, are planned together with huge tractor factories, putting out 40,000 units per year, and an automobile factory producing 100,000 cars each twelve-month. The three big competitors for Russia's foreign industrial trade, it appears, are Germany, Great Britain, and the United States. So the Five Year Plan has immediate vital interest in this country as well as abroad, especially as Britain's Labor Government is reported to be ready to do business again with the Soviet Government, on certain well-defined conditions, and also because the American Government is said to be taking note of the vast trade opportunities some American captains of industry observe in Russia. It is predicted that the Soviet Union, as a result of the Five Year Plan, will become third among the world's pig-iron producers, and fourth in the line of coal production. An increase of real wages of workers during the five-year period is estimated at 71 per cent., while the increase in income of the farmers is expected to equal 67 per cent. But for all the brilliant promise of the plan, adverse critics of the Soviet Russian Government dread it or ridicule it, charging that its uncompromising Communism will eliminate almost completely individual initiative and individual business enterprise from the economic being of the country. Yet the plan has been sanctioned by the Soviet Congress, is now in operation, and we are also informed that the Soviet Government has pledged itself to carry it out effectively, no matter what the cost may be. For a Soviet official notice of this project, we may turn to *The Economic Review of the Soviet Union*, published by the Amtorg Trading Corporation (New York), which advises us that it—

"Provides for total capital investments in the five years beginning October 1, 1928, of 33,000,000,000 dollars, about 2½ times the actual investments in the past five years. A goodly share of this will go for the construction of industrial plants and for the purchase of foreign equipment and machinery. The foreign-trade program calls for imports of about $3,200,000,000 during the period. Among the outstanding projects scheduled for construction, and in most instances completion, during the five-year period, are two tractor factories with an output of 40,000 units per year each, an automobile factory with an output of 100,000 cars per annum, a score of steel mills to produce over 5,000,000 tons of steel per year, many chemical, textile, machine-building, electrotechnical, paper, glass, leather, and other factories, as well as a dozen or more large power plants, many mines, etc. Most of these projects have already been started, and plans are being made in regard to the equipment and machinery to be employed. Germany and Great Britain are the most serious competitors of the United States on the Soviet machinery market. In fact, at present Germany supplies most of the Soviet imports of industrial equipment, while the U. S. S. R. is the leading market for many types of German machinery. Germany was able to maintain her position during the past few years by virtue of the long-term credits granted by German industrialists and financiers, guaranteed in part by the Government, on Soviet purchases. The

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fact that the Russian engineer is used to German equipment, through long years of familiarity, and that a number of German firms are rendering technical assistance to Soviet industries, is also a major factor in enabling German machinery to dominate the Soviet market.

"During the past two years, however, American firms for the first time have begun to play an important rôle as technical advisers to Soviet industry. Contracts for technical assistance, largely in the construction of new industrial enterprises in the Soviet Union, have been concluded with important American engineering and manufacturing companies, such as the Radio Corporation of America, Ford Motor Company, General Electric Company, DuPont de Nemours, Nitrogen Engineering Company, Hugh L. Cooper and Company, Stuart, James & Cooke, Freyn Engineering Company, Albert Kahn, and Frank Chase. It may be expected that this important development in Soviet-American economic relations will do much to enhance the position of American machinery on the Soviet market."

According to the five-year program, we learn further from *The Economic Review of the Soviet Union*, industrial production will be three times the prewar volume by the end of the five-year period, but the agricultural output is expected to exceed the prewar production by only 50 per cent. But observers not so friendly to Soviet Russia, altho Russians themselves, consider the plan as a political victory of Joseph Stalin, who is Russia's "virtual dictator." They say he made the Soviet Congress endorse the plan in spite of the protest of the Right Opposition, that is, the more moderate members of the Communist party, who believe this plan will be detrimental, and may even be fatal, to Russia's best interests. Yet both supporters of the plan and opponents of it, we are told, agree that it means a new historic epoch which may prove eventful for the Soviet Union. A naturally enthusiastic champion is the official economic organ of the Communist party, *Bolshevik*, a fortnightly review published in Moscow, which explains:

"The purpose of the Five Year Plan is to lend such a tempo to Russia's economic development that, at first, it should catch up with the foremost capitalistic countries of the world and, later, should outspeed them. At the end of this five-year period the total production of Russia's agriculture must rise by 142 per cent., and that of Russia's industries by 135 per cent."

But in exact contradiction is the view of *Posliednia Novosti*, a democratic anti-Bolshevist Russian daily, published in Paris:

"The Soviet Congress, by approving the Five Year Plan, indorsed the policy of the new destruction of Russia now in progress. The most important factor in the decisions of this Congress relates to agriculture. The Congress has passed a death sentence on the millions of individual peasant farmers by stating that 'the development of the Socialist forms of agriculture is the essential condition for the progress of the country, for individual peasant farms are not on the level of new scientific discoveries and of the improved modern methods of cultivation.'"

Further, this newspaper declares that both this decision of the Congress and the Five Year Plan provide for the organization of "Communist farms," and "Communal estates," which, in the mind of the Government, must gradually replace, partly at least, the individual peasant farm, which hitherto has been the only source of foodstuff production in Russia, and it adds:

"Stalin not only has adopted the measures which some years ago were recommended by Trotzky's group, but he has gone considerably further. We have before us not some separate measures, but a complete and systematic program for the destruction of peasant Russia, a program whose chief purpose is the creation of 'Communist oases' to uphold the dictator's power in a country becoming more and more impoverished.

"This plan is introduced into practise at a time when even the official reports of the economic situation of the country can not mask its deterioration. These records speak of a greater rise in prices, of a further decrease in the buying capacity of the ruble, and of the continuing shortage of foodstuffs.

"At present, Russia is going through a period which reminds one of the distant time of 'militant Communism,' when grain was requisitioned by force from the peasants. Now, too, the peasants are obliged to hide their grain by burying it, and the Government organizes special detachments of 'proletarian elements' to seek it and dig it out. Since the peasant farms are 'doomed to destruction,' the governmental agents are resorting, under this new system, to most arbitrary and brutal measures to make peasants surrender their products to the authorities."

"Why this war on the peasants?" asks this journal, and it answers that it is based on the old idea of the Communist rulers, namely, that the peasants are the secret enemies of Communism. It is for this reason, too, we are told, that the Soviet Government makes the new attempt of "Communal estates," a project, it adds, tried out a few years ago and found to be a complete failure. As for the industrial part of the Five Year Plan, this newspaper is skeptical about it too, saying that "only in Communist heads could the absurd idea of regulating industry five years in advance have birth."

## "HIDDEN SPARKS" THAT MENACE PEACE

A SENSE OF UNEASINESS still hovers over Europe, perhaps over the whole world, despite all the persistent, laudable and contradictory efforts for peace. So thinks Raymond Poincaré, Prime Minister of France, who tells us in *Foreign Affairs*, an American quarterly (New York), that tho this uneasiness is at times scarcely perceptible, it is always present beneath the surface, and crops out again under some political or economic influence. Nevertheless, he thinks we may recall with satisfaction a distinct and general improvement in the intercourse among nations, and he adds that the very name of peace has taken hold of the imaginations of men and has acquired in their minds a prestige "unknown until this day." A fatal blow to European peace, in the judgment of Mr. Poincaré, would be if certain Powers, whether signatories of the Versailles Treaty or not, should try to revise Europe's present territorial arrangements. Yet it is ominous that several Powers at this moment make no secret of their intentions in this regard, and the French Prime Minister continues:

"Hungary is conducting a campaign to get back those districts assigned to her neighbors. A permanent state of conflict exists between Poland and Lithuania. Russia wishes to modify her Polish frontiers and to take Bessarabia from Roumania. Germany makes no bones of her intention to absorb Austria, dispute Belgium's title to Eupen and Malmedy, and wrest the Danzig corridor from Poland. The incorporation of Austria in Germany —the *Anschluss*—would, in the eyes of the Reich's neighbors, appear as the systematic reestablishment of German hegemony in Central Europe, and since, according to the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, such a fusion can be authorized at Geneva only by a unanimous vote, Germany would be sure to come up against the veto of the League. A formidable conflict would ensue.

"The affair of the Polish corridor is equally delicate. Those not fully informed sometimes find it surprizing that ten years ago Germany should have been separated from East Prussia, and consequently regard the arrangement as certain to be short-lived. At first sight it does appear an anomaly. But the inhabitants of the corridor (particularly those of the hinterland) are, to use the language of the treaties, Polish by race, tongue, and religion. While they were under German domination they sent Polish representatives to the Reichstag. To-day they are once more joined to Poland, which they regard as their own country. How could they be returned to the authority of the Reich? They would not accept such an infringement of their rights without open revolt.

"These observations will at least have shown that we can not envisage the future of Europe with complete optimism. The only guaranty of lasting tranquillity lies in a general, sincere, and permanent determination to respect the treaties. Sad to say, this determination does not exist to-day. On the other hand, the more wide-spread the religion of peace becomes, the fewer heretics there will be among the nations; while the salutary fear of becoming an object of reprobation may restrain many from going over the edge of the fatal abyss. The League of Nations is in a position to exert a happy influence in this respect, and the services which it has already rendered to European harmony allow us to hope that it will not fail in the moment of grave peril."

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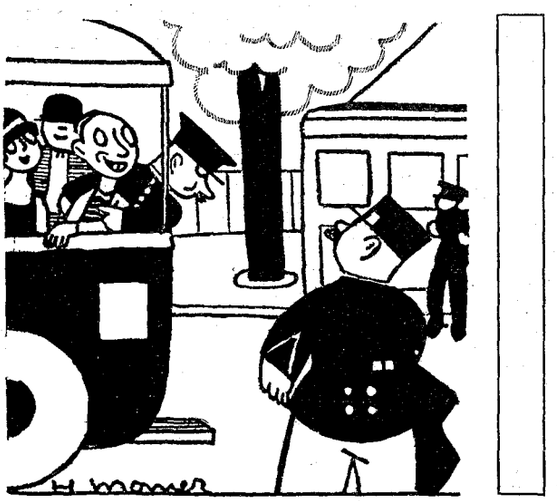
## A PLAN TO MAKE CHINESE CANADIANS

IT WOULD BE AN INJUSTICE to permit Orientals to enter Canada, especially into British Columbia, we are told, an injustice not so much to the people of that Province but to the Orientals, for as long as there is so much prejudice against them fair treatment is not possible. But concerning the Orientals already living and working in British Columbia, it is maintained by a contributor to *The Canadian Forum* (Toronto) that their presence emphasizes "pernicious conditions" that should be attributed not to Oriental competition but to the "haphazard system of control" that characterizes certain industries, such as lumbering, mining, and railroad construction. Social legislation is needed rather than coercive measures, argues this informant, A. S. Whiteley, who adds:

"The story of Chinese immigration reveals the fact that the early efforts to reduce the number of these immigrants resulted in the imposition of a head-tax. The amount of this tax was increased from year to year until at last it reached $500. The total revenue derived from this source amounted to $22,523,921. It is my contention that in accepting this payment Canada entered into a tacit agreement with the Chinese, the nature of the agreement being that these people should be given the full rights and privileges of Canadian citizenship. The claim of the Oriental is moral rather than legal—a claim in equity. The responsibility of carrying out this contract has never been accepted by any government, and yet it is implicit in our admittance of these immigrants. I suggest that the millions of dollars we have taken from the Chinese should be used to create an Oriental fund. At an interest rate of 4 per cent. this fund would secure a revenue of approximately a million dollars annually. This amount should be devoted to the Canadianization of the Oriental peoples within our borders. A good field of endeavor would be the solving of the problem of the Oriental in agriculture.

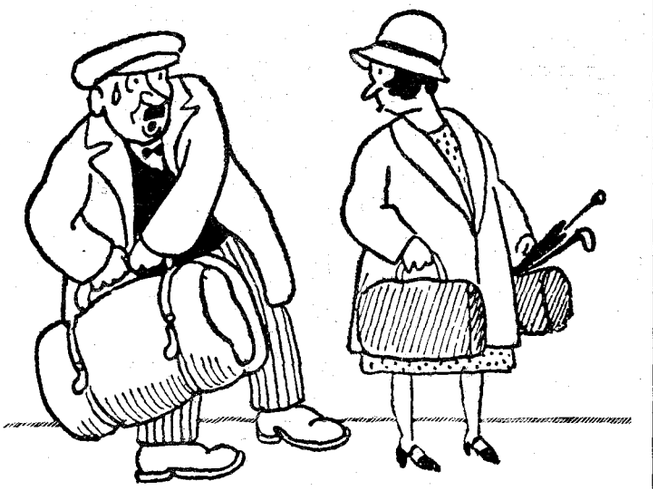
"The mere fact that more producers have entered an industry does not constitute a menace to the Canadian standard. It is the competition of people with the lower standard of life that our farmers fear. The Oriental Fund would provide the means whereby this unfair competition could be removed. Agricultural instructors, preferably of the same race, could be provided. These men would aid the Orientals to enter the various farmers' associations and show them the necessity of accepting the marketing policies that cooperative organizations sponsor."



THE BUS STOWAWAY

"A Schreiber imitator looks away thousands of feet at an imagined Atlantic to avoid the conductor's 'Fare, please!'"

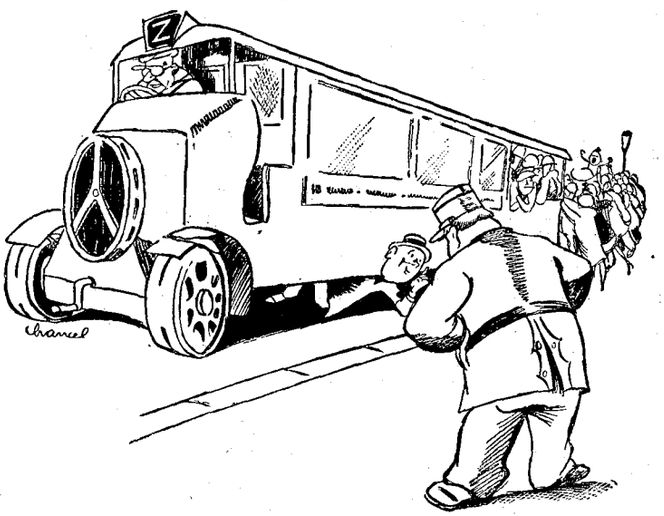
—*L'Oeuvre* (Paris).



HE MAY BE ANYWHERE

HUSBAND: "No fooling—there must be more than clothes in this bundle."
WIFE: "Better look and see—it may be Schreiber's inside."

—*Le Journal* (Paris).



THE CONFIDENTIAL HITCHER

"Hush! Not a word! I am the *Yellow Bird's* stowaway sightseeing in Paris!"

—*L'Ami du Peuple* (Paris).

BEATING A TRAIN-RIDE

THE DEADHEAD: "You make me tired. If I were an American, stealing a ride in an airship, instead of a train, you'd hail me as Lindbergh the Second."

—*Gringoire* (Paris).

THE FRENCH ANÆSTHETIC OF RIDICULE FOR AN AIR STOWAWAY

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## MISSING: A FATHER FOR A "WAR-GUILT LIE"

THE SOUL OF GERMANY entered once more into a demonstration of protest the other day against what all the newspapers of Berlin persistently refer to as "the war-guilt lie." This attitude toward "the war-guilt lie," as certain Paris dailies are reputed to be so fond of reminding mankind, is the basis of all Berlin diplomacy—exactly, to borrow an expression from the Manchester *Guardian*, as the "revenge" comprised the foundation of all Paris diplomacy until the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine by France. If we keep this point in mind we shall not, as the great Liberal organ of England tells its readers from time to time, dismiss "the war-guilt lie" as an academic discussion of interest to students of history only. For upon "the war-guilt lie," as German dailies like the *Koelnische Zeitung*, the *Kreuz Zeitung*, and the *Hamburger Nachrichten* assure us, rest the Versailles Treaty, the reparations and the present map of Europe. These are the considerations which explain the importance attached in the European press to the demonstration of the whole German people with President Hindenburg at their head.

THE GERMAN ACCUSING FINGERS

THE GERMAN PRESS: "We shall expose the war-guilt lies of anti-German, French, and English newspapers to the whole world."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

No doubt is cherished by Germany's Foreign Minister, Gustav Stresemann, the Paris *Humanité* tells us, of the ultimate if not speedy collapse of what all German dailies call the "dictatorship" of Versailles, what this Communist daily sometimes terms the "imperialism" of Poincaré. Perhaps the view is expounded most consistently in the *Koelnische Zeitung*, which regards Raymond Poincaré as the champion of the war-guilt lie. It thinks his toil to sustain "the lie" a vain one. Dailies in England, among them a conservative one here and there, seem highly alarmed at the prospect. For no government could now exist at Berlin if it did not, at least unofficially, reflect in its diplomacy the popular German attitude toward "the lie," and, it is charged, pessimistic reflections on the prospects of European peace are accordingly inspired from time to time in the Paris *Temps* and the Paris *Matin*. This is the state of affairs, according to the latter, which in Europe tends more and more to render world politics a difficult science.

What now lends peculiar importance to the "war-guilt-lie" agitation in Germany is the phase marked by the recent Berlin demonstrations. No longer do German dailies of importance, like the *Kreuz Zeitung*, content themselves with denunciations of the "lie." There is a tendency to retort with a countercharge that the World War was hatched by a group of the French Foreign Office in control at the Quai d'Orsay. If we accept the arguments set forth from time to time in the *Koelnische Zeitung*, there would seem no doubt of the guilt of the men thus pointed out. Such German arguments usually trace the outbreak of the World War to a concrete fact—the Russian general mobilization decreed by the late Czar Nicholas II. This ruler is pictured as trapt into signing the fatal order by the diplomatists of the Quai d'Orsay, abetted by Raymond Poincaré. Thus Hans Delbrück in the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung:*

"The German Government and German scientists generally, German statesmen, and German scholars have again and again demanded—and now they make the demand once more—that the charge embodied in the Versailles Treaty to the effect that Germany deliberately brought on the World War be investigated by a neutral commission. With the reparations issue this demand is but indirectly involved.

"Poincaré himself affirmed that if Germany be not guilty of bringing on the World War, she need pay no reparations. Yet even were she found innocent of the charge, an international court might decide that Germany must pay because she lost the war, and it is an old axiom of international law that the loser in a war must make good.

"For this reason many Germans do not take the discussion of the war guilt seriously. They overlook the fact that the moral standing of the German people in the world and the standing of every individual German abroad is determined to a great extent by the Versailles war-guilt proposition. It is accepted among the nations generally, and our generation of Germans is thus misjudged and condemned. For that reason it is right to demand an international commission. Why has its formation been so long delayed? Its verdict could do much to satisfy the peoples of the world."

To this last point a reply is vouchsafed by the distinguished Pierre Renouvin in the *Esprit International*. A commission of the sort suggested in Germany must prove useless, he says. Scholars of unimpeachable neutrality are not to be found or, if they are, there can be no agreement as to their qualifications. Nor is there such a thing as official finality in historical research. The one possible expedient would be for individual scholars to go their own way in an investigation of the truth until some sort of unanimity was secured.

Replying to this, Hans Delbrück concedes that there is some truth in it. The difficulty, according to him, is that the learned world of France, with the exception of a few independent spirits, has withdrawn from the discussion. The newspapers of the Entente Cordiale countries and of the Associated Powers, he adds, leave their readers in ignorance of the real state of the case:

"At present the situation is that the champions of Germany's side of the case speak out while the accusers of Germany are silent.

"Renouvin himself concedes that through this agitation, now beginning to pervade the world, weighty results have been accomplished. It has been possible to arouse a wide-spread interest at last in the war-guilt question and thus to inspire doubt of the justice of the verdict upon which rests the Treaty of Versailles."

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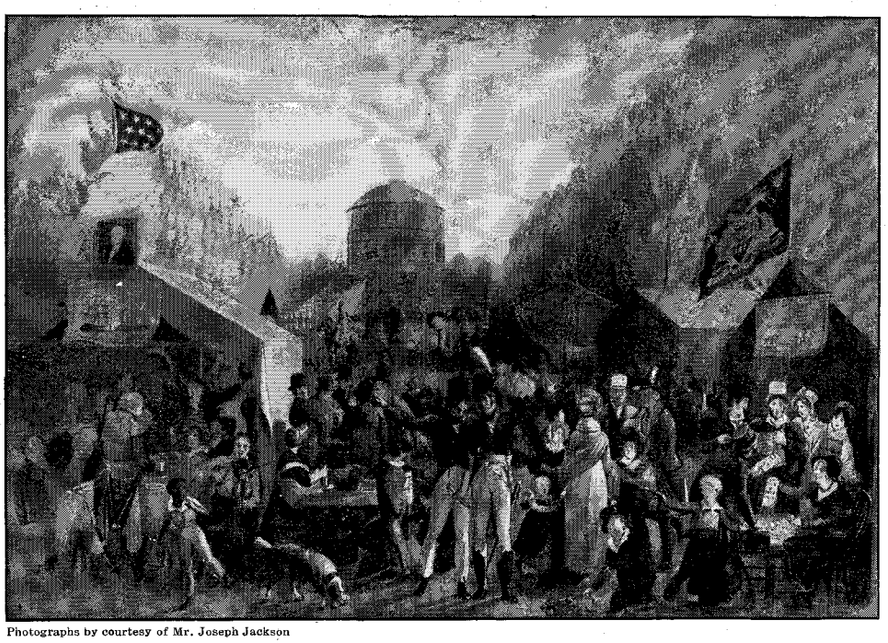
# "HOGARTHIAN" AMERICA

HOW A FOURTH OF JULY WAS CELEBRATED in Philadelphia one hundred and ten years ago is vividly shown us in the work of a painter who earned the name of "The American Hogarth." Modern criticism wouldn't find much that is essentially Hogarthian in his work, but a worker in the arts in those days had to wear a foreign tag to be acceptable to the Colonial spirit that hadn't been effaced by the Declaration of Independence. The picture which we reproduce perhaps bears out, better than any demonstration we to-day may observe, the slur of Henry James that July Fourth is the day on which the young Republic "enjoys its acutest fit of self-consciousness." John Lewis Krimmel, who earned in his day the Hogarthian sobriquet, was not even British, or American, for he was born in the town of Ebingen, in the Kingdom of Wurttemberg, in 1789, and came to the United States in 1810. "In his carefully painted little compositions," says Joseph Jackson in *The International Studio*, "Krimmel portrays for us the American of a century ago in his various moods." The same background, Centre Square, Philadelphia, is used for a Fourth of July scene of 1812 and again of 1819. The earlier one presents more of the suavity of life, familiar in many English pictures, while the later, that of 1819, clearly reminds us of the changes wrought by the War of 1812. He provides us an even more valuable "document":



Photographs by courtesy of Mr. Joseph Jackson

"FOURTH OF JULY IN 1819"

John Lewis Krimmel pictures our "national self-consciousness," as observed in Centre Square, Philadelphia.

"How these same citizens acted on Election Day is pictured in a composition that probably is Krimmel's greatest work, and if the painter was as accurate a historian as he was a vivid portrayer, we are bound to feel grateful that we did not live in the age he depicts in this ancient view of the Old State House in Philadelphia. Something of the same sense of gratitude, that we were a century too late to enjoy the sight of a conflagration of the period, will be felt when viewing another of Krimmel's paintings. This scene, which shows a moving, struggling, good-natured mass of humanity watching the volunteer firemen trying to stem the blaze which destroyed Masonic Hall, in Philadelphia, in 1819, is typical of the artist's prodigality of invention.

"What an observer of character Krimmel was! He was no rude, brutal satirist like the Hogarth he is supposed to resemble; he was the gentle, good-natured, kindly onlooker who saw everything, aided especially by a youthful sense of humor. He never offends by preaching, and in this he bears no likeness to his English predecessor. If he employs satire at all, it is very subtly and mildly exprest."

One has only to gaze on Krimmel's paintings, writes Mr. Jackson, to realize that he was a painter of miniatures, no matter how large his pictures might be. Tho many a painter of modern days has waited longer for fame, yet Krimmel had his early years of hardship. "American art, excepting portraiture, was not wanted, because Americans, having just emerged from the pioneer stage, craved a reputation for artistic taste and judgment, and preferred copies of Andrea del Sarto, Leonardo, Raffael, and a few other old masters, whom they appear to have just discovered, to anything an American painter might offer them." Krimmel, we are told, came into his own about 1820, when *The Analectic Magazine*, "then the chief literary periodical of the country," discovered him and reproduced one of his paintings, "The Country Wedding," now in the permanent collection of the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia. Then began his "boom":

"In a note on the picture, the magazine referred to the painter as 'an artist not sufficiently known to be duly appreciated. . . . He has painted many pictures in which the style of Wilkie—so much admired in England—is most successfully followed.' The critic added that the painter 'avoids the broad humor of the Flemish school as much as possible, as not congenial to the refinement of modern taste, and aims rather at a true portraiture of nature in real, rustic life.'

"While it is true that when Krimmel began to paint he did show Wilkie's influence, the statement made by Dunlap that his deviation from portraiture was due to having seen an engraving of the English painter's 'Blind Fiddler' is probably not altogether an accurate one. His very first painting was 'Pepper-Pot,' the 'Blind Fiddler,' which he copied, not being shown until 1813. Krimmel also copied Wilkie's picture 'Cut-Finger,' and these probably were produced to keep the wolf from his door. However, it seems rather extraordinary that these copies were hung in annual exhibitions without any reference in the catalog to the fact that they were not original. Krimmel painted an original picture, entitled 'Blind Man's Buff,' which was exactly in Wilkie's style, but after this he struck out in his Hogarthian stride.

"The young painter was given a position as professor of draw-

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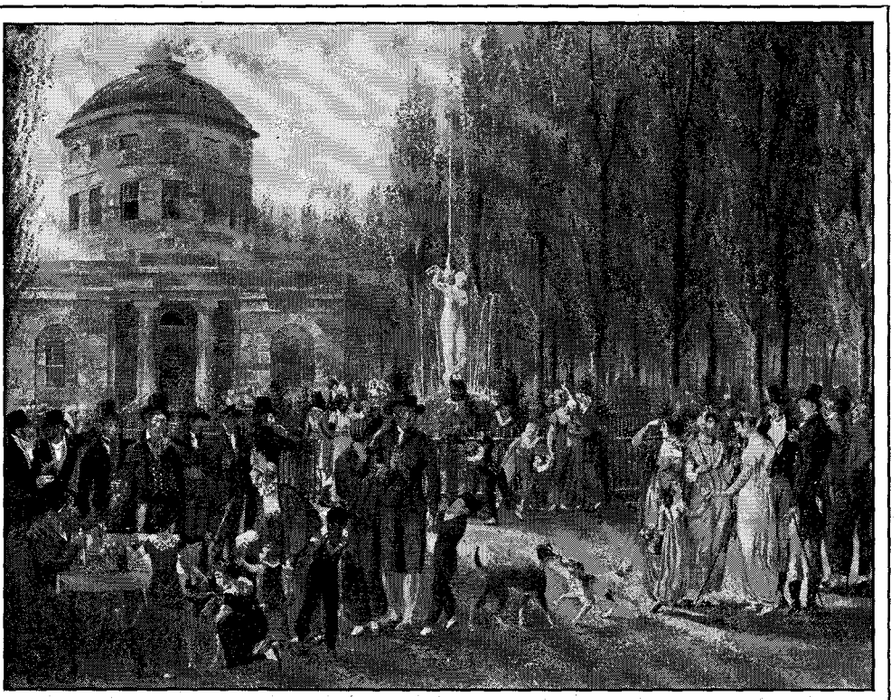
ing in a young ladies' seminary, and this post aided him materially. Alas, the good fortune was not to continue long, because the painter refused to be a party to a deceit. It appears that the head of the academy for young ladies insisted that it was necessary for him to produce the work for his young pupils so that parents would have only grateful feelings toward the school. Krimmel indignantly refused, and lost his professorship. . . .

"Even when his fame as a painter of subject pictures was rising, Krimmel continued to paint portraits, especially after he had lost his post as professor of drawing, but the popularity of his 'Procession of Victuallers' and 'Burning of Masonic Hall' brought him an order to paint a historical picture depicting Penn's Treaty with the Indians. Benjamin West had painted this subject in 1775, and it was engraved later, but never regarded as presenting an accurate representation of Penn as he appeared in 1683. Dunlap remarks that Krimmel never started on this commission, as he was drowned while bathing in a millpond near Germantown, Philadelphia, on July 15, 1821, before he had had time to complete his preparatory studies.

"During this same year Krimmel was elected president of the Association of American Artists, and the organization assembled in their room on the morning of the painter's funeral and walked in a body to his dwelling. Later they accompanied his remains to the German Lutheran burial-ground in Philadelphia. All artists in Philadelphia, including the members of the Academy of the Fine Arts, of which Krimmel was an Associate, were present, and while we have no record of the funeral, it is quite safe to assert that no artist in the city up to that time had been subject of such a display of mourning. The funeral notice gave the painter's age as thirty-five years, and thus was responsible for the usual statement that he was born in 1787, but the burial register of the Philadelphia Board of Health gives the age as thirty-two, placing the year of Krimmel's birth as 1789.

"It seems unfortunate for his fame that his few works have been so scattered that they are practically lost, and in a large measure we are indebted to engravings from some of them for a great deal of our knowledge of his compositions. Even the exact number of these is uncertain, for after years of search, the writer has been able to obtain the names of only thirty, and of this number no more than a dozen have been personally examined by him."



ANOTHER FOURTH OF JULY, PREVIOUS TO THE WAR OF 1812

Mr. Krimmel places his people in the same scene as in the opposite picture, but the type of life is more British colonial than hundred-per-cent. American.

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**THE COVER**—If the "Peonies" on the cover come a week or two late to consort with those in the garden, they will at least furnish a spur to dimming memories. Exene Reed Meyersahm is placed by critics in the front rank of painters of flowers. "There is a touch of authority in this artist's work," says the New York *World*, "based primarily on careful training in design and in the use of color, and reenforced by real aptitude for this specialty." Mrs. Meyersahm was born in Michigan, but came to New England a number of years ago, where she received her art training at the Rhode Island School of Design and Boston Museum School, studying under such masters as Heintzleman, Loring, Bosley, and at Provincetown with Hawthorne. After a recent New York exhibition, the New York *Times* noted "the play of atmosphere about the forms of flowers" as being most effectively rendered in her pictures. In fact "the forms are treated freely, and almost seem to flow into each other"—a comment that particularly applies to the specimen of her work that we have the pleasure of bringing to the notice of our readers this week.

## "TWILIGHT OF THE SHAVIAN GOD"

WARSAW INSTEAD OF NEW YORK had its Shavian first night on June 14, and apparently there is nothing to be green about. As was earlier made known, Shaw went to Poland with his "Apple Cart" because the political message contained in this his latest play was more apposite to conditions there than to any other country. New York may be grateful that Warsaw has become a "dog-town," if, as the correspondent for the London *Observer* declares, the play is a "disappointment to Shaw's many and faithful admirers"—"a play devastatingly dull at times, a play which will be regarded as a very minor work of a master." In Polish the play is called "Vanity Fair"; in German, "The Emperor of America," tho how the latter represents the piece is one of the minor difficulties. "The Apple Cart," which Shaw is apparently threatening to upset, is a political comedy, we are told, laid out in the English royal palace about the year 1980. From the London *Morning Post* we extract this account:

"*Magnus* is on the throne. His wife is *Jemima*, his daughter, *Lizzie*, his platonic mistress, *Orinthia*, the Prime Minister, *Proteus*.

"The three acts take place in the Cabinet council-room, in *Orinthia's* boudoir, and in *Jemima's* drawing-room. The politicians in the Cabinet are represented for the most part as dishonest jobbers and wily intellectuals without principles such as *Proteus*, or honest fools like *Boanerges*, a Labor leader recently appointed Minister.

*Boanerges* is prepared to take no nonsense from the King until he meets him in the first act, when the latter's manners and character subdue him into patronizing loyalty.

"The two respectable members of the Cabinet are the women, *Amanda*, the Postmistress-General, and *Lisistrata*, Minister of Electrification.

"The first is a woman of little education but of sterling character and of great sense of humor, which helps her to prick the bubble of her colleagues' pretentiousness at unfortunate moments. She is anxious to do her duty, but is unable to take anything so unimportant as the post-office seriously.

"*Lisistrata* is a highly-strung intellectual, the best brain in the Cabinet, but she lacks a sense of humor, and is liable to

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hysterics in crises. The Cabinet has summoned the King, in the first act, in order to put a stop to his unfortunate habit of making injudicious speeches.

"The King, in fact, is making common cause with the people against the duly elected but unrepresentative politicians, and the people's Ministers are anxious to insure the proper democratic working of the constitution. The King defends himself, and a general discussion on the state of England develops.

"The Prime Minister claims that every one is amply paid, there is no unemployment, and England has a monopoly of the chocolate-cream market of the world.

"The King replies that England is living by catering for the luxury market of the world, and is in an extremely insecure situation. How long could it hold out against the League of Nations on its chocolate cream? He thinks of the jobbery by which various Ministers have been appointed.

"*Lisistrata*, in an outburst of conscientious passion, reveals the fact that the great trust, Breakages, Limited, which holds England in its grip, has prevented her from introducing innumerable labor-saving devices.

"Finally the Cabinet lays down its conditions, of which the principal one is that the King shall make no more speeches, not even officially approved ones, since he has developed a habit of making fun of the Ministers by the way in which he delivers them.

"The King is given a day to decide, and passes the time first with *Orinthia*, who amuses him, and then with the Queen, whom he loves sincerely. He finally decides on abdication in favor of his son, who shall reign after him as a constitutional monarch. He tells the politicians, however, that as a commoner he will enter politics, stand for Parliament, and upset the Government. This threat is too much for the Cabinet, and the politicians give way."

Some of the Shavian epigrams put into the King's mouth are given in the London *Evening Standard:*

"Once a king could count on the aid of the aristocracy and the intelligent bourgeois.

"To-day politics knows no aristocracy, no great experts, no industrialists, no bankers.

"I get no thanks for my labor; the public knows nothing of it. And my allowance is far smaller than the income of the rich.

"I would not wish to return to the government of olden times. The rulers would rule more selfishly than to-day, and the people would be annihilated.

"The King alone stands above tyranny. You, my Ministers, have created prejudices under cover of the morals of religion, which you openly teach in the schools and among the public.

"If I did not stand above these prejudices my royal existence would be without justification. I alone am the defender of the future and the past.

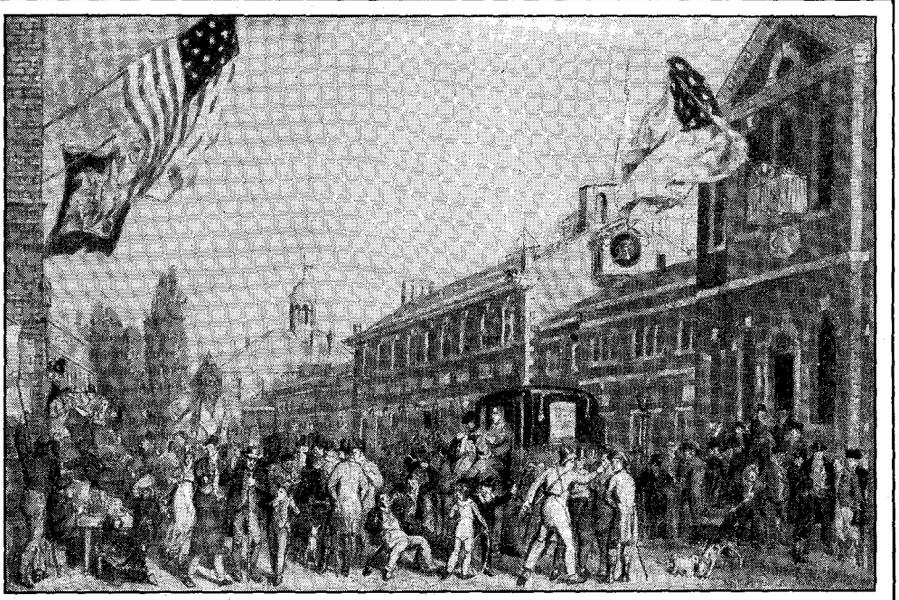
"I represent the abstract ideas of conscience and virtue, and defend industry against commercialization and the people against disaster.

"Between you and tyranny stands the King. The King does not have to fear election threats. Responsibility which would crush your shoulders is not yet too heavy for the King.

"So long as you support me I am your whipping-boy.

"You reap the credit for popular laws, while the odium for our common resistance to the dominance of special interests falls back on me alone.

"Before you play your last cards to destroy me, therefore, consider what your own position will be when I am no longer."



ELECTION DAY IN PHILADELPHIA, 1815

With the State House besieged, an election day, as Mr. Krimmel pictures it, was more exciting then than to-day. Many figures are actual portraits of celebrities of the hour.

## THE TABLOID PRESS IN OPERA

CLASSIC LOVE AND ROMANTIC LEGENDS are plainly worn out for opera. America has dramatized the comic-strip; but a German has apparently appropriated whatever is the German equivalent for the tabloid press, and set it to music. He is Paul Hindemith, one of the leaders among the younger composers, and his new work fairly challenges the above description in being named "Neues vom Tage" (Latest News). It was produced at the State Opera House during the Berlin Festival Season. Whether it will follow "Jonny Spielt Auf" at the Metropolitan remains to be disclosed by the future. An account of the work is written by the Berlin correspondent of the London *Observer*, where we find that the audience were left gasping; moreover, it—

"leaves even musical experts in the audience in the main undecided as to whether a new form of opera is being evolved in Germany, the natural consequence of the jazz opera of two years ago, or whether Hindemith, setting out to make a clever parody of the romantics, became involved in a new form in spite of himself. He has undertaken the composition of an every-day theme, and his music expresses 'every-day' as newspaper readers know it.

"The book of the opera is by the cleverest revue writer in Berlin, Marcellus Schiffer. A marriage is breaking up. *Laura* and *Edward* desire a divorce, but having no suitable grounds, consult the 'Bureau for Family Affairs.' Handsome *Mr. Herrman*, who conducts this organization, suggests himself as co-respondent, with his connivance at the husband discovering infidelity. But at the prearranged meeting, in the Venus Room of the State Museum, *Edward* gets into a genuine state of jealousy, seizes the Venus from her pedestal, and hurls her after the retreating *Herrman*. He gets into prison for his vandalism.

"Handsome *Herrman*, meanwhile, is himself deeply interested in *Laura*, and, following her to the Hotel Savoy, surprizes her, after the manner of Susannah, in her bath. The hotel manager and staff are shocked at the scandal which appears in the press that night. *Edward* and *Laura*, center of a lively debate on modern marriage, are offered a job on the variety stage by no less than six managers. They accept, act the story of their married life in a sketch, and earn enough within a very short time to pay the heavy lawyers' fee for the divorce, which neither of them desires any longer."

As to the music:

"Hindemith makes new use of the pianoforte in the orchestra; he has been acclaimed before as the best man of his generation for inventing new forms of instrumentation. There is a chorus of twelve girl typists, with a fugue theme, which is better even than the chorus of six music-hall managers, who fight among themselves for the new star turn."

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## RHODES'S "GREAT IDEA" MADE TANGIBLE

"WHEN I FIND MYSELF in uncongenial company," so Cecil Rhodes once said to Lord Rosebery, "or when people are playing their games, or when I am alone in a railway-carriage, I shut my eyes and think of my great idea. . . . It is the pleasantest companion I have." His great idea was the Scholarship Fund, and scholars from all parts of the world, who have known the benefits of that idea, have these past months made pilgrimage to Oxford to join in celebrating the success of that idea, now embodied in a memorial erected to him and to the scholars who bear his name. "The whole English-speaking world has learned to be grateful for the chance given its finest young men to study at Oxford, and the whole world infallibly identifies this opportunity with the name of Rhodes." "To the world at large," writes Mr. C. B. Palmer in the Boston *Transcript*, "the dedication of the new Rhodes House at Oxford has rather more significance than the similar occasion for almost any building namable. All countries of the world must by this time have had direct touch with the name of Rhodes, through the scholars who have gone out. And many of them have heard of the flux of ideas, of the breaking-down of whatever parochialism might remain in a student after four years of college (a vast deal can so remain)." What the outside world may not yet realize, so this writer thinks, is "the deep affection that inspired the foundation of the awards." We read:

"He gave great sums and great affection to Oxford, even as he did to his Empire and his adopted land. Now Oxford has seen fit to establish a memorial to him, a sort of shrine, utilitarian in the best sense, to the work he set in motion. The new Rhodes House pictured here is not a social center and club-house, but is rather a home at Oxford for the headquarters of the trust. Yet by name and intention it is a memorial to Cecil John Rhodes. A visitor will several times see the strangely erect figure of a carven bird worked into the architectural or decorative scheme. It surmounts the dome of the great hall and is perched upon rails and posts. It is the Zimbabwe bird, found in the ancient ruins called by that name in Rhodesia. It is a symbol of the ancient country Rhodes opened up and held for his empire scheme; it is every bit as strange and foreign as the country itself. Elsewhere in the building are many other symbols, representing the English-speaking nations of the world and their colonies. The idea of the building is but a ramification of the 'great idea' of Rhodes, the knitting together, even more closely, of the ties of the English-speaking nations.

"One wing of the new building will contain the residence and offices of the Oxford secretary of the Rhodes Trust, who at present is F. A. Wylie. Another wing and a stackroom in the basement are to contain a library of the literature and history of the English-speaking peoples, which will be administered as a part of Oxford's great Bodleian Library. The main hall and some of the common rooms will be available for lectures and other general university purposes, but the building will not be a club-house nor will Rhodes scholars have special privileges in it.

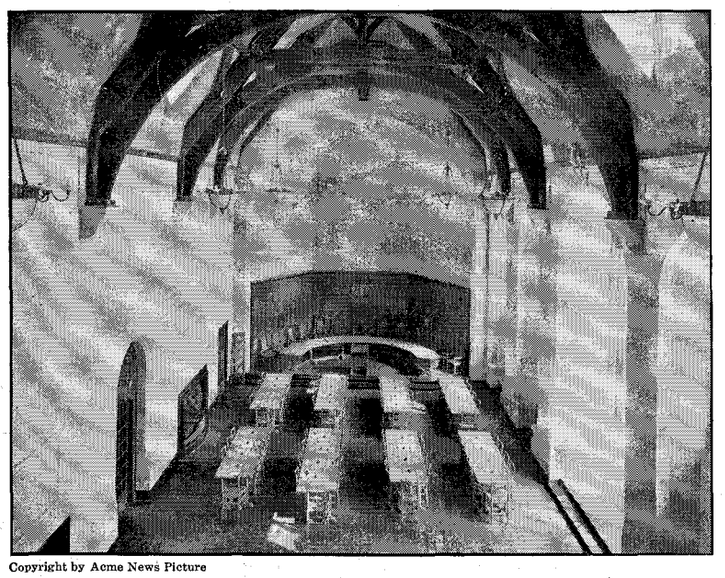
"Over the bronze entrance door of the great hall is a carved ship of state with the British lion depicted on one side and the American eagle on the other. Under the ship is written '*De Goode Hoop*'—the name of the ship of the first Dutch governor of the Cape Colony.

"Viscount Grey, at the dedication, exprest satisfaction that the new library would relieve some of the congestion from which the Bodleian Library and the British Museum were suffering.

"'It will contain a collection,' he said, 'dealing with past history and present progress, from which those whose ambition it is to serve the British Commonwealth of nations or the great American Republic will be able to draw inspiration and get information. The collection under this roof must do something to further the spirit of enterprise and patriotism which Cecil Rhodes had so much at heart.'

"Sir Otto Beit, senior Rhodes trustee, exprest the hope that the building would survive through the centuries 'with Oxford's Medieval and Renaissance structures as an example of the architecture of the Twentieth Century,' and added that Rhodes House was certain to play a big part in Oxford life and help to maintain Oxford as the most beautiful university town in England.

"A round chamber of marble, which will serve as a memorial to the Rhodes scholars who have earned the gratitude of their countries, is at the entrance of Rhodes House. In the center of the floor lies a round slab of gray granite taken from a spot near the grave of Mr. Rhodes in South Africa, and executed in brass upon this stone is the symbol of the South African natives for the fire or life spirit.



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THE GREAT HALL IN THE RHODES HOME

The building at Oxford which memorializes Cecil Rhodes and the scholars—British Colonial, American, and German—who have profited by his "Great Idea."

"In the small dome in the roof are symbols representing the dominions which compose the British Empire and the United States. Upon the walls will be carved the names of Rhodes scholars who have deserved well of their country, whether it be a dominion of the British Empire, Germany, or the United States. The empire-builder desired above all that those who benefited by his scholarships should devote themselves to public service.

"At the entrance of the building the names and countries of all Rhodes scholars who lost their lives in the World War have been carved. From the front chamber, one enters a pillared hall in which will be placed a statue of Mr. Rhodes, and busts of leading trustees under his will. Immediately adjoining is a great hall with seasoned oak beams overhead in which will be given the banquets of the Rhodes Trust."

On July 5 a dinner was held in the Great Hall, pictured above, to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the foundation of the Rhodes Trust. The dinner was marked by the presence of German Rhodes scholars for the first time since the war. *The Herald Tribune* reports that "several of the Germans wore the Iron Cross." The New York *World* comments on the fact that five Germans are to go to Oxford as annual holders of Rhodes scholarships. And not only that—

"The names of the ten German Rhodes scholars who fell in the World War—including the son of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg—are to be inscribed on Oxford's roll of honor. This is one of the gestures which do as much to repair the spiritual damage of war as treaties or protocols. Rhodes in his will stated his object in founding the German scholarships: 'An understanding between the three great Powers,' he wrote, 'will render war impossible, and educational relations make the strongest tie.' Lord Haldane's recent bequest to his German alma mater exprest the same spirit.

"One of the best results of the founding of the Rhodes scholarships for Americans is that they have led to the establishment of counterparts in the United States."

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# RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

## "THE STORY OF OUR NATIONAL DISHONOR"

CRIME COSTS THE UNITED STATES the appalling sum of $13,000,000,000, or approximately the total of the war debt, every year, and 12,000 people, or seven in every 100,000, are murdered annually, according to figures broadcast recently over station WJSV, Washington, by Wade H. Ellis, of the American Bar Association's Crime Commission. The figures presented by Mr. Ellis, who is a former Assistant Attorney-General of the United States and an ex-Attorney General of Ohio, are from the report of the Bar Association's commission, and Mr. Ellis describes them as "being, in the most graphic form, the story of our national dishonor." Other terrifying statistics are that the number of murders in the United States are fifty times the number recorded in Great Britain, that 30,000 criminals are at large in New York and 10,000 in Chicago, and that the annual murder rate in this country has increased 350 per cent. since 1900. In other words, while two persons in every 100,000 were murdered in 1900, the proportion is now seven in every 100,000. And all this, comments the former Assistant Attorney-General, is found in the country that has "the most money, the most power, and the most laws." Aside from the offenses committed by negroes, he says, "two-thirds of the crimes committed in the United States are committed by persons born in Europe or by their immediate descendants. In other words, while in every European country there is less lawlessness than there is in the United States, the chief contributors to lawlessness in the United States are the immigrants from European countries." But nearer to our own skin is his charge that "in many of the larger cities of America there is a political and sometimes a financial partnership between the underworld and the very officials who are sworn to protect the lives and property of law-abiding citizens."

Keystone View Company photograph

OUR MURDER RATE

Says Wade H. Ellis, former United States Assistant Attorney-General, is fifty times that recorded in Great Britain. Our annual crime bill, he asserts, is $13,000,000,000.

The causes of this great increase in crime lie much deeper than the influence of the World War or of Prohibition, says Mr. Ellis. A steady increase in crime and disrespect for law has been witnessed, he tells us, for thirty years. First and foremost among the causes he lists is our tremendous growth in wealth, "which has made for wastefulness, extravagance, and display, and tempted the weak to the acquisition of easy money, which has brought into a conscious part of the economical and social and political life of the nation many thousands of a new generation who were heretofore hidden in poverty. They have caught the spirit of the sordid game, and, being participants, they have less confidence in their own judgments and easily follow the example of others." Another cause is "the stupid increase in the number of our laws, which by the force of multiplicity alone have increased the sum total of crimes." Next in importance is the "stupendous growth" of physical conveniences, such as the automobile, the automatic pistol, the machine-gun, the smoke screen, and the airplane. "The inefficiency of the judicial system" and the business of amassing wealth and devoting the leisure thus gained to frivolity are also blamed.

Discussing the violations of the Prohibition law, Mr. Ellis makes the startling suggestion that Federal enforcement aid be denied those States which have no enforcement laws of their own. The people then would, for the first time, realize, he says, "that the enforcement of Prohibition is primarily their business, and not, as so many think, that it belongs to the Federal Government." Why, he asks, should the Government spend millions out of the national treasury to enforce Prohibition in New York, Wisconsin, and Maryland? "If the people of these few States want to see the manufacture and sale of illicit liquors openly permitted before their very eyes, why not let them have it? How long would the people of these States tolerate such a situation? Almost immediately, or as soon as they realized the problem was squarely up to them, they would set about to solve it."

There is certainly food for reflection in these "shocking facts," comments the Philadelphia *Inquirer* soberly, suggesting that the "first move should be to remedy the defects of our law machinery," for "long delays in bringing criminals to trial and the way in which technicalities are permitted to obstruct justice play a vital part in the situation." There are laws enough, observes the Albany *Evening News*, which finds that the fault is failure to enforce them. The Albany paper asserts:

"It is easier in this country for criminals to evade justice than it is to convict them. In guaranteeing fair trials, in protecting the rights of accused, we have leaned over backward, and the criminal has a better chance for his life and his liberty than the people have to put him away where he can do no more harm.

"The criminal, however guilty, knows that his chances of escape are greater than his chances of punishment. He knows, too, that at least his punishment will be long delayed. He has all the resources of the law and of clever lawyers. When all is said and done, the way to reduce crime in this country is to provide swift and sure justice."

But the Springfield *Union* observes that other nations have added to their wealth and advanced in comfort and luxury without, at the same time, getting an extra crop of criminals. "The advance in means of transportation and progress in invention," it says, "are not peculiar to us." Other nations have had increase in wealth without corresponding increases in crime. "We doubtless have too many laws, but with laws it is always a question of laws of the right kind. Laws intended to curb criminal acts may so operate as to increase them. This is a phase of the matter," believes *The Union*, "which must be imprest on both legislators and people." Maladjustment to changed conditions is responsible for the crime rate among immigrants, thinks the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, which says, however:

"Mr. Ellis's figures and others of like import do not justify a policy of blaming the immigrant for the crimes of our nation. They do, however, present proof of the wisdom of restricting immigration to the point where newcomers can be assimilated without dangers to themselves and their new country."

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Mr. Ellis's suggestion to let the bootleggers run wild in those States which have no enforcement laws of their own is not very promising, in the opinion of several commentators, and, thinks the St. Louis *Star*, has little show of even being tried. It can not be denied that there is a growing liquor problem, says *The Star*. "We have replaced the saloon with something quite as bad, if not worse. Prohibition has not been enforced during the last ten years. What the next decade will witness will be determined by the success or failure of the efforts now being directed by President Hoover toward making the average citizen realize his personal responsibility to uphold all laws."

## THE NAVAL SHELLING OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL

THE SHELL FIRED AT THE FEDERAL COUNCIL of Churches by a naval captain seems to have been a dud, as some see it, for, so far from driving the Federal Council to cover, it drew a well-directed return shot at the Captain and provoked the ire of some of the religious leaders and peace enthusiasts. In plainer terms, Capt. Dudley W. Knox, U. S. N., retired, charges that the Federal Council is inspired by foreign propaganda to prevent adequate naval construction by the United States, and is financially nourished by Sir Henry Lunn, an English philanthropist. In reply, Dr. C. S. Macfarland, General Secretary of the Church Council, categorically denies the charges, and other officials not only challenge Captain Knox to prove them but invite him to inspect the Council's books under his own terms and conditions. Secretary of the Navy Charles Francis Adams, we read in news dispatches, only smiled when reporters asked him to comment on the officer's article, and said he had not read it.

Keystone View Company photograph

"ABSOLUTELY FALSE"

So Dr. C. S. Macfarland, General Secretary, brands Captain Knox's charge. He denies that the Federal Council of Churches has ever received one dollar from any foreign source.

Captain Knox's charges appear in an article in *The United States Naval Institution Proceedings*, an organ, we are told, that receives no direct support from the Navy Department, but has a semi-official status because it is maintained entirely by the Navy Department officials and naval officers. Briefly, Captain Knox alleges that the annual expenditures of the Federal Council "have been estimated to be in excess of $500,000, of which a considerable part comes from an endowment reported by the press to have been made in 1926 by Sir Henry Lunn, a wealthy Englishman." Then he goes on, in part:

"This is the organization which led the successful movement through nation-wide propaganda to defeat the Coolidge program for construction of cruisers and other auxiliaries following the breakdown in 1927 of the Geneva naval conference. [The tripartite conference among the United States, Great Britain, and Japan.] That such propaganda was the principal influence in the defeat of that program is the boast of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and the considered opinion of nearly all members of Congress. President Coolidge himself has emphatically exprest the same opinion.

"From what has been set forth it is clearly indicated that large sums of money are being spent by many powerful organizations, in which foreigners play an important rôle, to propagandize the country through the press, the Church, the stage, the movies, the schools, the colleges, the lecture platform, and virtually every agency of communication. The declared object is the promotion of international good-will and world peace by controlling the United States Government through the control of American public opinion."

P. & A. photograph

BRITISH MONEY

And British propaganda, charges Capt. Dudley W. Knox, U. S. N., retired, influenced the Federal Council of Churches to oppose adequate naval construction by the United States.

The first thing to be said concerning this statement, replied Dr. Macfarland, we read in press dispatches, "is that it is absolutely false in its main implications and intent. I have had responsibility for the financial affairs of the Federal Council for over eighteen years," he says, "and during that time not one dollar has ever come from Sir Henry Lunn, or from any fund created by him, or from any British source, or from any organization with any foreign membership." So far as the Federal Council's work for peace is concerned, says Dr. Macfarland, the expenditures are less than one-fifth of the amount estimated by Captain Knox. It is true, reads the statement, that the representatives of the denominational bodies composing the Federal Council opposed the big Navy bill of a year ago. And "in the more recent Navy bill the Council stood with President Coolidge in urging the removal of the time limit." As a matter of fact, it is declared, "the opposition to the big Navy bill was participated in by discerning and thoughtful people in all parts of the country."

A demand for a retraction of Captain Knox's charges is made in a letter from the officers of the Federal Council to Rear-Admiral S. S. Robison, President of the United States Naval Institute. It is signed, among others, by United States Attorney Charles H. Tuttle, of New York; George W. Wickersham, former United States Attorney-General, recently appointed chairman of President Hoover's committee on law enforcement and chairman of the Council's commission on international justice and good-will; Orrin R. Judd, Vice-President of the American Exchange-Irving Trust Company, and Frank H. Mann, President of the Union Mortgage Company, New York. As an alternative, the officers of the United States Naval Institute are invited to investigate the Council's books. The letter states that only about $50,000 is spent annually in the Council's work for world peace, and that "about five-sixths of the yearly expenditure of $300,000 is for the work of federating the churches, social service, evangelism, Christian education, Army and Navy chaplains, and similar service." Moreover, we read:

"About nine-tenths of the $50,000 is spent on fundamental educational work, and not on what is termed 'propaganda.' The committee on world friendship among children is concerned only with constructive work looking toward moral and spiritual education for world justice and peace, and is a self-supporting movement. As to the money spent on the big Navy measure, it was less than 1 per cent. of the amount stated in the article in

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question. The response of the churches was due to their conviction that the measure would injure the Paris pact, which Secretary Kellogg had directly and publicly asked them to support."

It is reiterated that no money has ever been received from Sir Henry Lunn, and the officers of the Council say that the "press notices" naming the Englishman as a contributor to the Council had escaped their notice, and they demand that Captain Knox produce them.

Two other organizations join in the fire on Captain Knox. Speaking of the great women's peace crusade in England this spring, "the most dramatic and vivid demonstration against militarism that has been accomplished in any country," the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom says further, we read in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times:*

"However, Captain Knox's statement would seem to be a condemnation not only of the churches, which, thank God, are finally beginning to follow the ideals of the Prince of Peace, but a very direct condemnation of the President of the United States in view of his Memorial Day address and the statement which followed the next day by the Secretary of State.

"If the peace organizations and the churches are guilty of British propaganda, they are in harmony with the leadership of the highest officials in the United States Government."

Captain Knox's charge is "absurd," says Mrs. Laura Puffer Morgan, associate secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, we read in the same dispatch. The 1927 naval bill, she declares, was defeated by the taxpayers of the United States, "who would rather put their money into schools and roads and improved conditions for the farmer than sink it in several billion dollars' worth of unnecessary armament." Then, observing that the Church and peace groups are organized and supported by American taxpayers, Mrs. Morgan goes on:

"Captain Knox, however, has done something of a service to the country. His article has shown the fact that the Navy Department, which by law is charged with the protection of the nation, not with its education, is one of the greatest propagandist agencies in the United States.

"Captain Knox knows that no British or foreign propaganda is behind those who oppose the naval bill, but he is clever enough to know that underhand charges of this kind make good reading, and sometimes tend to discredit the cause of peace.

"Opposition to naval building does not require much propaganda or inspiration, even from the church groups. It is already far too ably led by such men as Calvin Coolidge, Herbert Hoover, and Secretary of State Stimson."

An explosive retort to Captain Knox comes from Harry Earl Woolever, editor of the National Methodist Press, who contributes regularly to the family of *Advocates* of the Northern branch of Methodism. "The 'big Navy' protagonists," he writes, "are resorting to submarine assaults and gas attacks after a fashion which is quite un-American and contrary to the laws of ethics. The employment of falsehood to bewilder and deceive the American public is on a parallel with the shelling of non-combatants with poisonous gas bombs. It is about the last resort of a small group of propagandists who represent the code of past ages and, finding themselves no longer able to fight in the open, resort to the ethics of those who poison wells and scatter disease germs." "No better indication of the effectiveness of the work which the churches are doing in behalf of world peace could be desired," runs a contributed editorial in *The Christian Leader* (Universalist), "than the groundless attacks which are being made upon the churches' peace program by various defenders of great military and naval preparedness and those who are stirring up suspicion of other nations." "This America of ours," comments *The Reformed Church Messenger*, "was not designed to be a military despotism, and false accusations only become more despicable from an American standpoint when they are issued or sponsored by those in uniform."

## MILLIONS FOR NEW CHURCHES

THE HIGH TIDE of American prosperity is reflected in church building as well as in other activities, recites the Springfield *Republican*, as it notices the large number of costly edifices lately dedicated or in process of construction. Recently, for instance, the chapel of the Church of the Heavenly Rest and the Chapel of the Beloved Disciple, New York City, were opened, and by fall the last stages of a $3,000,000 church project will be completed. Springfield recently witnessed the dedication of a Methodist Church with a building value alone of nearly $750,000, and Worcester, Massachusetts, has a new Methodist Church likewise approximating $1,000,000 in value. A magnificent Roman Catholic Church was recently consecrated in Waterbury, Connecticut. Again:

"The Episcopal Church has cathedral projects aggregating more than $20,000,000 each going forward in New York and Washington. The Christian Church plans a $1,000,000 edifice in Washington. In fact, all denominations and nearly all parts of the country are sharing in this church-building activity. And schools and universities, for which notable chapels have lately been built or are to be built, immensely extend the list of religious structures into which great sums and, in many cases, notable artistic designs are going.

"When Dr. Darlington, the rector, spoke at the dedication of the Chapel of the Beloved Disciple he said that $500,000 was still to be raised. But he indicated that there was little doubt of completing the sum in a short time. Whatever the present status of church-going in the Protestant community, funds are forthcoming for new churches in the larger cities and residential suburbs. A project has been launched in Philadelphia to build a $10,000,000 church in honor of George Washington at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, altho Valley Forge already has one of the most beautiful chapels in the country.

"If wealthy Philadelphians desire this project to succeed, it doubtless will succeed. For it is obvious that most of these expensive edifices could not be built without generous support from people of wealth. In some instances, however, churches have benefited financially by the very conditions which have made it desirable for them to change their locations. The commercial development of an urban section may have rendered a church building unsuitable to serve a parish, and by selling a down-town property, and perhaps by combining with some other church, the church which might have been stranded may have received a substantial sum toward building a much finer edifice in a more satisfactory location."

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**AN ADVENTURE IN CHRISTIANITY**—Something new in Christian charity has come to pass in Texas. Governor Dan Moody, we read in the Dallas *Morning News*, has granted a sixty-day furlough to a convict under a long sentence, in order that the prisoner may return to his home in Dallas and make provision for his family, it being understood that the pastor and church of his mother will "stand good for him" during the two months of the furlough. The arrangement, says *The Morning News*, has much in it to provoke thought, and the newspaper reflects:

"The interest of churchmen in those undergoing penal sentence is always commendable, altho it is not always exercised in so intelligent and helpful a fashion as in the case under consideration. Sympathy is always easier than usefulness. And yet there is plenty of room for both in handling those out of prison either by executive clemency or by completion of their term of incarceration.

"But the idea that a church can afford to stand good for a convict is worth turning over. It is something of an adventure in practical Christianity of that sort that appeals instantly even to the man on the outside of the church. If churches could go a bit farther and stand good for their own members, the last arrow in the quiver of the unchurched would lose its barbs. Suppose that church life progressed to the point where the debts of a member were guaranteed by the congregation and his character underwritten by his brethren in the faith. In that case, of course, it would be a bit harder to get into the church—but getting in would mean more, wouldn't it?"

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# CURRENT POETRY

*Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned*

TENNYSON once wrote somberly of a lonely man in his "House of Art," but here is one who pictures a man "lonely" because his guests have no feeling for things like art. It is in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

### A CERTAIN RICH MAN

By Theodosia Garrison

The house I built for my life
*Is not beautiful—it is magnificent;*
One walks on velvet, sleeps on down
And drinks from golden goblets.
And at my table sit worthy gentlemen,
Sober merchants, affable men of affairs
And charming, open-handed sportsmen.
They like the house I built for my life;
It has, however, one drawback—
The doors are too low—
Too low to admit any one with wings.
No matter how high I make my doors
Nobody with wings can enter.
I have urged the winged to try,
To bend this way and that,
To fold their wings to left or right,
It is useless.
"You see!" the wearers say.
"Sorry, old man, but it can't be done."
They step lightly back
*And unfurl the flashing glory of their wings,*
Crimson and gold and blue that shine and flash
in the sun.
I see them rise, from the curb of Main Street,
Up and up, higher and higher, till they are lost
in the sun.
I go back to my table, to my estimable guests,
My merchants and sportsmen and affable men of
affairs.
I am very lonely.

IN *The Fortnightly Review* (London) is this charming apostrophe without benefit of the psychologists:

### VILLANELLE OF ORCHARD SNOWS

By E. B. W. Chappelow

'Mid tall green grasses under petalled snows,
Singing her heart out like a happy bird,
A vision of delight my lady goes.

No bird-throat could such carollings compose,
When at the hush of dawn her voice is heard
'Mid tall green grasses under petalled snows.

The West Wind listens, listens too the rose;
Tranced Nature hangs on every bright sweet word:
A vision of delight my lady goes.

Maidenly, lovely, loving, she bestows
Blest quiet, scarcely by a wind's breath stirred.
'Mid tall green grasses under petalled snows.

The cold dew knows, the fair fresh morning knows
How innocent, unspotted, undeterred,
A vision of delight my lady goes.

And held in love, and held in awe, husht, close,
I watch where, like a dream of hope deferred,
'Mid tall green grasses under petalled snows,
A vision of delight my lady goes.

ONE of the most felicitous titles ever given to a play was "The Tyranny of Tears." This title is recalled by the following quatrain published in *The Commonweal* (New York):

### LOVE'S WEAPON

By Thomas E. Burke

Nor sword nor ridicule nor wasting days
In dark, unwholesome dungeons did he fear;
But like a beaten thing he crouched beneath
The gathered anguish of a woman's tear.

A SPECIMEN of the newly resuscitated early poems of George Meredith was given in our page in the issue for June 29, reprinted from *The Commonweal*. We add one more which is a translation of the famous and touching lyrical poem entitled:

### "THE LANDLADY'S DAUGHTER"

From Uhland

Translated by George Meredith

Three students went over the Rhine one day
And to a good landlady made their way.
"Now, landlady, have you good wine and beer,
And how is your little daughter dear?"
And as they into the chamber stept
In a black coffin they saw she slept.
The first from her face the white veil took
And looked at her long with a sorrowful look.
"Ah! wer't thou alive, thou maiden flower,
*Thee should I love from this very hour.*"
The second he put the white veil to
And turned him away, and wept anew.
"Ah, that thou liest on thy death bier,
Thee have I loved for many a year."
The third again put by the veil
And kissed her on the lips so pale.
"Thee loved I ever, and still I love thee,
And thee shall I love through eternity."

THIS duolog from *Poetry* (Chicago) has much imagination:

### DISSOLUTION

By Jamie Sexton Holme

THE FLESH

I shall be well rid of you,
Bright alien guest—
*Thorn beneath my pillow,*
Barb in my breast.
When you are gone from me,
Spirit, I shall rest.

I shall lay me down then
For my long sleep.
No one shall waken me
To laugh or to weep,
No one urge me on again
*Where hills are steep.*

It was you who gathered me
Into flesh and bone,
Made me share the strange griefs
That were yours alone.
But for you, I might have been
A bird, a tree, a stone.

When I would have drunk and fed
In my own fashion,
You grew sick, and turned me
From the feast of passion,
Forcing me to live again
On your frugal ration.

Yet I am lonely now,
Knowing you must go—
Thorn beneath my pillow,
Lover, friend and foe.
Stay with me a moment . . .
Oh, I love you so!

THE SPIRIT

Will you let me go now?
I have far to travel,
Out beyond the spinning stars
Where the winds unravel.

I could not grow old with you,
Settle down, and rest.
*Mine is the lonely journey,*
The uncharted quest.

Every time I started
On the moon's track,
On the comet's pathway,
You held me back.

Now that I am free of you,
Body, I shall go
Endlessly adventuring
Where? I do not know.

Out of my prison bars,
The dark clasp of earth—
Why do they call this death,
Death instead of birth?

Yet I am half afraid,
Now it's time to go.
Spirits are such lonely things—
Body, do you know?
Hold me yet a moment
Oh, I love you so!

A VERY good answer to "Mother Knows Best" is found in these lines in *The Evening World* (New York), and we insert it as something for parents to ponder:

### HURRY UP, PETER!

By Wilfred J. Funk

My parents are always telling me I
Must hurry and hurry and hurry,
I often wonder and wonder why
They *worry* and *worry* and *worry.*

*"Go to bed, Peter, it's after eight"—*
*"Get up, Peter, or you'll be late"—*
*"Come, my boy, you mustn't wait"—*
*I don't understand, do you?*

They *never* think that I have far
More serious things to do,
Sometimes I must wash my car
Or maybe mend a shoe!

*But they're after and after me, all the day,*
*To drop my toys and stop my play*
*And do some silly thing right away—*
*I don't understand, do you?*

It must be nice to be awfully old
And do what you want to do,
And never to stop because you're told—
Just play the whole day through;

*And not have a single soul who cares,*
*If you're in the garden or upstairs,*
*If you've cleaned your teeth, or said your prayers*
*O gee! I wisht it was true!*

THE magic of the story-tellers' art is deftly exprest by Mr. Van Doren in *The New Republic:*

### THE STORY TELLER

By Mark Van Doren

He talked, and as he talked
Wallpaper came alive;
Suddenly ghosts walked,
And four doors were five;

Calendars ran backward,
And maps had mouths;
Ships went tackward
In a great drowse;

Trains climbed trees,
And soon dripped down
Like honey of bees
On the cold brick town.

He had wakened a worm
In the world's brain,
And nothing stood firm
Until day again.

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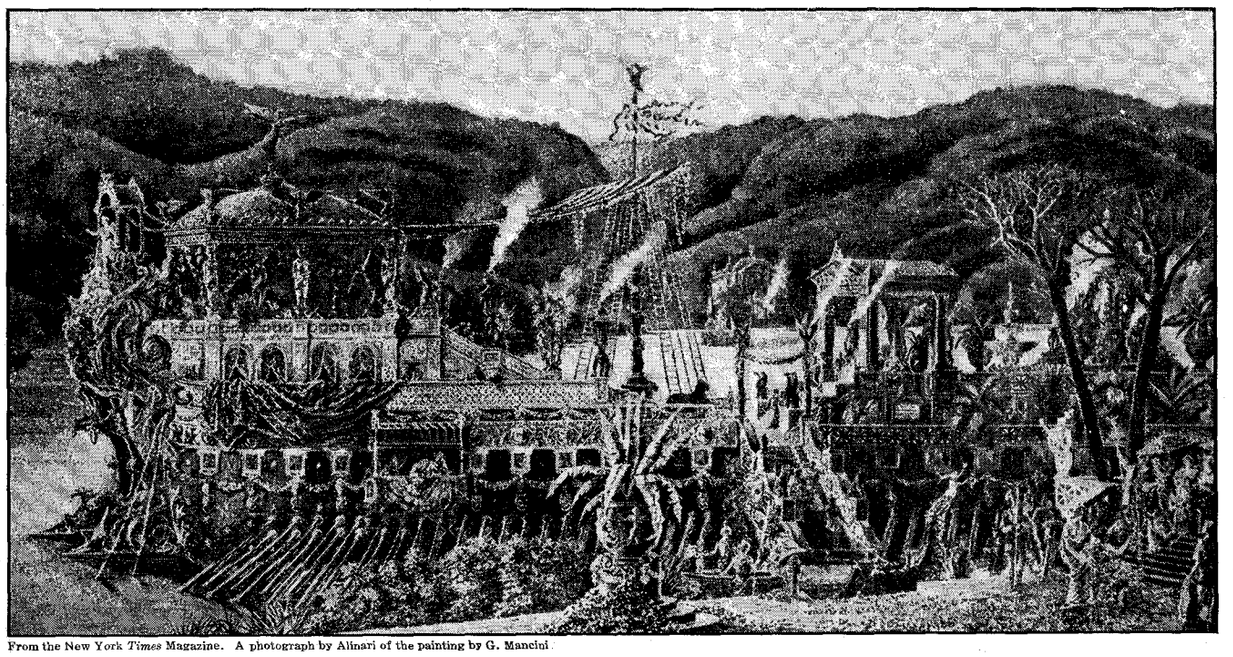

From the New York *Times* Magazine. A photograph by Alinari of the painting by G. Mancini

AN ARTIST'S CONCEPTION OF ONE OF THE PLEASURE GALLEYS OF LAKE NEMI

# ENGINEERS RECOVERING CALIGULA'S PLEASURE GALLEYS

THE RECOVERY OF THE BURIED TREASURES of antiquity has been largely an affair of simple digging, as in Egypt. But when such treasure is of huge bulk, and is under water instead of under earth, the services of the expert engineer must be called in. The Italians have always excelled as engineers, so it is not surprizing that the most imposing feat of this sort is now approaching successful completion at the Lake of Nemi, where for nearly two millennia the two immense pleasure galleys built by the Emperor Caligula have rested beneath sixty feet of water. At first remembered only by tradition, the existence of these vessels has now been recognized and discust since the middle of the fifteenth century. Divers have located them and have even brought up some of their contents. About twenty-five years ago, the Italian Government, fearing that the vessels would be destroyed by this kind of subaqueous excavation, ordered it to cease, and asked an eminent marine engineer, Vittorio Malfatti, to investigate and report on the possibility of raising the galleys. What then occurred is thus narrated by Edouard Dujardin, lecturer at the Sorbonne, in an article on "The Treasures of the Lake of Nemi," contributed to *Lectures Pour Tous* (Paris):

"After a profound study of all the data, Malfatti handed in a report in 1896. He found that the bottom of the lake, at a maximum depth of about 100 feet, was covered with alluvial deposits, and with very light mud which would interfere considerably with the work of divers, and would make the water turbid if disturbed.

"The two vessels lay, one on its left, the other on its right side, sterns buried in the mud and prows elevated. One was about 250 by 80 feet; the other about 200 by 65 feet, the sides in contact with the mud were intact, but the others had been more or less injured by preceding attempts at salvage. How could they be recovered?

"The process of salvage ordinarily employed, involving the removal of the water from the hulls, was impracticable on account of their age. The only thing that could be done was to lower the level of the lake sufficiently to expose them. A fall of about seventy feet was judged sufficient, as the galleys were not at the deepest point.

"This work, which could not have been carried out under other circumstances, was facilitated by the fact that the lake, lying as it does in an old volcanic crater, is at a level much higher than the surrounding country. It was thus possible, without too great difficulty, to draw off the water, and this was aided by the fact that an old tunnel was in existence, built by the Romans to control the level of the lake. It was necessary only to repair it.

"The two galleys, once exposed to view, could be visited and properly explored, and at the same time sufficiently repaired so that when the water was again turned into the lake they would rise to the surface and could be towed to the bank, where a special shelter would be built for them.

"Mr. Malfatti concluded his report by describing a complete plan, which was approved by a commission at whose head was Senator Corrado Ricci. The program was as follows:

"1. Lowering the level of the lake by drawing off the water through the repaired Roman tunnel.

"2. Repairing the two ships; recovering the objects of art and other valuable material within them; and, at the same time, exploration of the submerged banks, of great archeological interest because of the magnificent Roman villas that formerly lined them.

"3. And, finally, the construction of a vast boathouse, where the galleys could be preserved, and where would be assembled all specimens of naval antiquity now existing in Italy, forming a maritime museum unique in the world.

"It may be realized that so colossal a program could not be carried out except under special circumstances. In fact, years passed without any possibility of putting it into effect. First came the war, and then the troubles after the war, during which nothing of importance could be undertaken.

"Mussolini, who is a great realizer, finally put it into operation and set about the work of recovering these sunken treasures of the lake of Nemi.

"On April 9, 1927, he announced the beginning of the work. Since then the old Roman tunnel has been put in condition, and four great electric pumps have been installed, capable of delivering 120,000 cubic meters of water daily.

"On October 21 last took place the official inauguration of the project, when the Duce himself started the four pumps, which have since been continually in action. When last spring the two galleys, submerged nearly nineteen hundred years, began to appear above water, visitors poured in to admire this spectacle,

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unique in human history, and the lake of Nemi took its place beside Pompeii and Herculaneum as one of the most fascinating souvenirs of antiquity.

"Thus we may say that modern Italy will have realized one of the most grandiose enterprises of which industry is capable, and it will be particularly to its honor that this great work has been accomplished to our intellectual and spiritual profit."

## USING STATIC TO PREDICT STORMS

WHEN YOUR ENJOYMENT OF A RADIO program is interfered with by crashes of static, you may be listening to the broadcasting from a storm area in Africa. Static is not a local disturbance, but may travel a large part of the distance around the world. A. E. Harper, of the department of development and research of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, gave this information to the Institute of Radio Engineers. Mr. Harper has been in charge of researches at Houlton, Maine, in connection with the trans-atlantic telephone service. Telephony from Europe is received at Houlton, and carried over telephone lines to all parts of the United States. He said, as quoted in *The Science News Letter*, a publication of Science Service (Washington):

"It is sometimes assumed that static is of relatively local origin, and is rapidly attenuated along its path. This theory seemed to us rather untenable, since simultaneous records have been made of static crashes at Hawaii, New York, and Germany.

"We believe that for receiving in Maine the most important source of static is thunder-storms in the United States and Canada, after which we put thunder-storms in other portions of the globe. In addition to actual thunder-storms we find static accompanying weather disturbances, such as electrified clouds, etc., which have not reached the point of producing audible thunder.

"As a working hypothesis it may be assumed that such static is produced on the southeast edge of an advancing low-pressure area, especially if precipitation occurs. This condition when accompanied by uprushing winds, according to Dr. W. J. Humphreys of the U. S. Weather Bureau, tends to produce a thunder-storm. Therefore in the absence of other data, thunder-storm charts would be the most logical index of the location of static sources. This theory seems to be strengthened by our Houlton measurements."

The instrument for measuring static consists of two loop aerials, connected to radio sets of the same power. The two loops are at right-angles, so that one picks up the static from east or west and the other from north or south. These two sets are connected with a cathode ray oscillograph tube, so that every crash of static appears as a bright green line on a dark screen. The length of the line depends on the intensity of the static, and its direction on the actual direction of the disturbance. *The News Letter* goes on to say:

"Three times a day a five-minute run was made, with one man watching the screen and another recording the data. From these records Mr. Harper has found that places as remote from Maine as Florida, Africa, a position at sea off Argentine, southern Mexico, Ecuador, and Brazil are all responsible for some of the static that interferes with the telephone service. All these are recognized as great thunder-storm centers.

"Troublesome as static is to the radio listener, it may be of use in predicting weather by giving warnings of approaching storms, S. W. Dean of the Telegraph Company told the engineers.

"Experiments at Houlton show that a storm could be located several days before it arrived.

"Mr. Dean told of a storm which first gave evidence of its existence on September 7, 1928, when it was somewhere northwest of the Great Lakes, at a bearing of 320 degrees from Houlton. Each day thereafter they broadcast its progress in the form of static. Every time measurements were made at Houlton, this center of static was indicated in the direction of the storm. On September 13, it passed in the vicinity of Houlton and was accompanied by unusually frequent lightning. On that day the observation showed static from all directions, as if the storm completely surrounded the town. The next day the disturbance went out to sea to the southeast, and evidence of the storm at sea persisted for several days afterward.

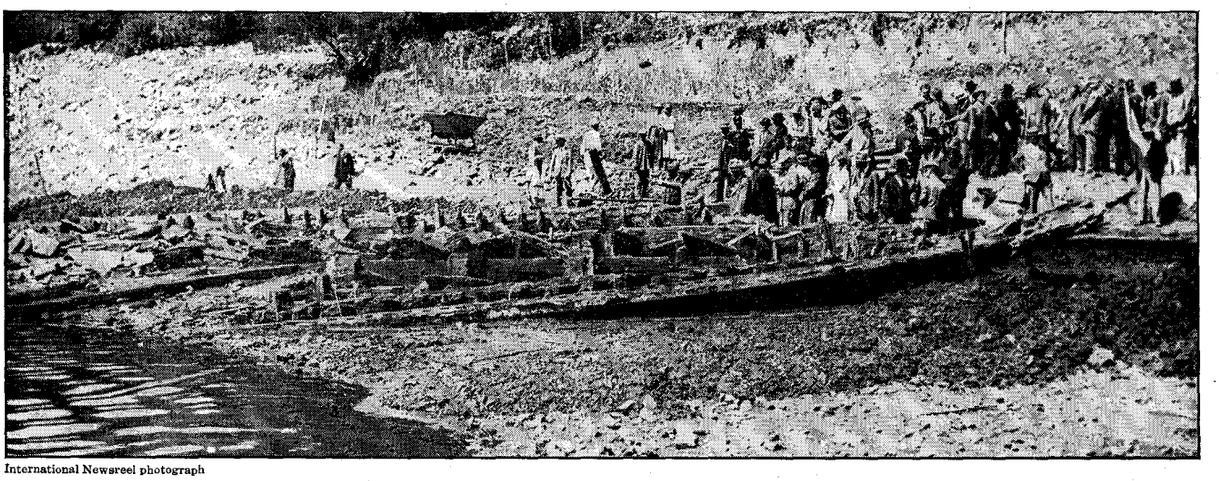
"Tho these experiments only located the storm along a line a certain direction from Houlton, observations from two distant points would have permitted an exact location of it where the line crossed.

"'It has been possible to correlate the observations with weather conditions in the vast majority of cases, excepting, of course, those occasions when the sources of atmospherics were in regions not covered by available weather data,' said Mr. Dean. 'In many cases the directions from which atmospherics came coincided with the bearings from Houlton of places where thunder-storms were reported. In many others the sources of atmospherics were apparently low-pressure areas where thunder-storms may have occurred, tho none was observed at Weather Bureau stations. We are inclined to believe from these results, as well as from the work of others, that most atmospherics are due to lightning discharges, altho, of course, the evidence is too incomplete to permit us to draw positive conclusions.

"'A low-pressure area seems to produce more atmospherics when it is moving rapidly. When it is more or less stationary and quiescent it produces few atmospherics. In the summer, lows produce many more atmospherics when over land than after they pass out to sea, but in cool weather the reverse is sometimes true. In the winter, sources as far away as Texas, the West Indies, South America, and Africa can be observed, but in the summer the effects of near-by disturbances usually overshadow these distant sources. On days when there is nearly a complete absence of thunder-storms in the United States, the atmospherics are generally light, unless there is a source due to a low not far out in the Atlantic.'

"Mr. Dean suggested that this method could be used to a special advantage in tracing storms out at sea or in regions where there are no weather stations.

"'It would seem that as few as three stations, one on the north Atlantic coast, one on the south Atlantic coast, and one in the Middle West, would cover the eastern part of North America and the western part of the Atlantic Ocean fairly well,' he said. 'Our experience indicates that such a system might be helpful in the location of storms in northern Canada, the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico, and the West Indies, as well as those in the eastern half of the United States.'"



International Newsreel photograph

ALL THAT IS LEFT OF CALIGULA'S PLEASURE GALLEYS, NOW REVEALED AFTER 1,900 YEARS

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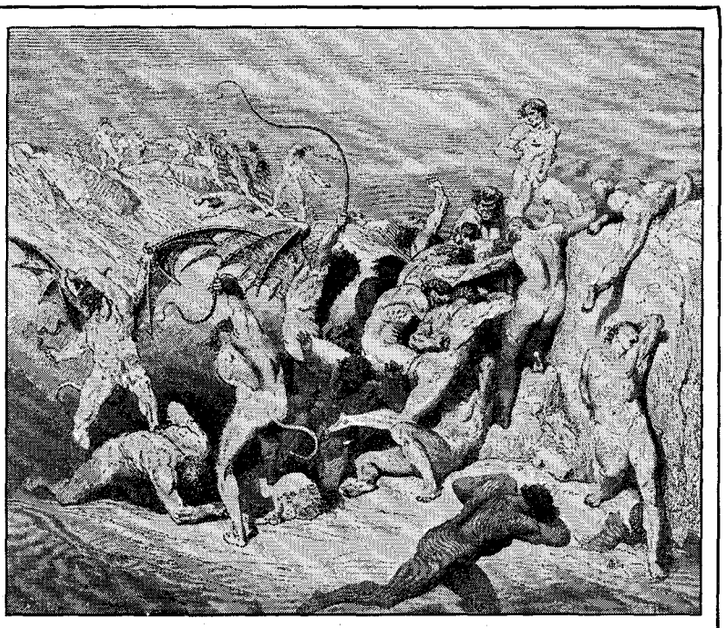
## OUR FIGHT AGAINST PAIN

THE MAN IN SEVERE PAIN who twists up his face, throws back his head, clenches his hands and draws up his legs, is automatically fighting the pain, using methods taught him by Mother Nature without his knowledge. His fight is not ineffective, for these muscular contractions have an anesthetic effect, and in themselves reduce appreciably the amount of his sufferings. This interesting discovery, resting upon experimental evidence, was made by Dr. G. Dumas, a French physiologist, who discusses it in an article on "Pain and Pleasure," contributed to the *Revue Philosophique* (Paris). Thus we learn that the friend who counsels us not "to take on so" when we are contorted with pain may, in spite of his good intentions, be giving us bad advice. Indeed, experiments conducted by Dr. Dumas and outlined by him in his article would tend to show this. The article, which is a long one, treats of all the different theories of pleasure and pain; and we translate and condense below only that part which relates to the abatement of pain by involuntary muscular contraction. Writes Dr. Dumas:



DO WRITHINGS FOIL THE TORTURING IMPS OF HADES?

A French physiologist claims that the contortions of pain act as an anesthetic, so it is cheering to know that these victims in Doré's picture of Dante's hell are really doing the right thing under the circumstances.

"Gratiolet has remarked that when in pain we make actual muscular efforts, and he explains these as a defense of the organism. 'The organism,' he writes, 'repels pain with energy that is often that of despair. This action, examined closely, has all the characteristics of effort. Pain, in fact, struggles with a violence proportionate to the patient's strength.'

"By what mechanism does this struggle attain its result; and is it attained? Is the strife vain or useful? Gratiolet does not say. André Mayer, in a talk on this subject, suggests that the muscular contractions in pain may raise the threshold of pain; in other words they may be anesthetic, which explains their use and the part they play in pain's expression.

"Several days later, in an excessively hot bath, I noticed that my muscular contractions seemed to make the temperature more tolerable, and I accordingly put the matter to the test in my laboratory. The subjects were told to indicate when a sensation of pressure became painful, which took place, on the scale of the instrument used, from 100 to 200. I found fifteen subjects in whom, under the influence of contraction of the hand, the threshold of pain steadily rose, to 250, 300, and 400—sometimes higher. The elevation is always considerable for the trunk and limbs, whatever point on the body is excited.

"The explanation of this anesthesia is not easy. We may suppose that an exertion of cortical activity here acts in opposition to the pain, as was the case when Pascal plunged into mathematics to relieve his neuralgia. Also, in making a muscular effort, with its sensations in skin, muscles, and joints, the subject becomes enveloped, not metaphorically but actually, in a veritable network of outside sensations, which lessen that of pain.

"We may be tempted to cite here the facts that the threshold of pain may also be raised somewhat by excitation of the senses—by electric discharges, near-by lights, a violent noise, or the music used by dental charlatans who operate in public. These facts, however, do not explain all, for our experiments show that muscular contraction not only diminishes the sensation of pain, but also the contraction of the pupil of the eye, that accompanies it. They therefore reach the seat of the pain in its organic reactions as well as in its effect on consciousness.

"It appears that the threshold of pupillary dilatation is normally a little lower than that of the perception of pain.

"In what measure does heredity facilitate our use of this means of defense? It is difficult to say; but while admitting that it prepares the way by creating conditions favorable to the acquisition of habits, it does not transmit the gestures themselves. Small infants in pain express it by agitation, cries, etc., but never by those useful efforts resulting from an experience that they do not possess. We regard defense against pain, due to muscular contractions, as an acquired characteristic, not only in its entirety, but in all its details."

"Facial expression is only one phase of this matter of muscular contraction. In general it is due to contraction of certain facial muscles. These contractions rarely take place all together; in slight pain, the forehead and eyebrows alone are contracted. How shall we explain these movements? The man in pain fights against it by facial contractions as with contractions of his arms and legs. He anesthetizes himself by contracting those particular muscles that are capable of most energetic contraction.

"Darwin remarked that we make muscular efforts in pain, but he did not explain them.

"'In extreme agony, such as that of torture, the expressions assumed seem not to fit in with our scheme of interpretation. It is as if our mechanism of expression were made only for average excitations. We have thus expressions of rapture, of shock, of death that are beyond the ordinary scale of vital custom."

## THE TIMBER CROP: A DARK VIEW

AN ARTICLE ON "FOREST FACTS and Forest Fallacies," contributed to *The Pulp and Paper Magazine*, a Canadian publication, by F. J. D. Barnjum, takes a very depressing view of the forestry situation in the United States and Canada. He sums it up, as he sees it, by the assertion that the only measure that will legitimately reduce the output of paper is government control of all wood-cutting. This and adequate slash disposal, offer, in his opinion, the only hope for the pulp and paper and forest problems. He goes on:

"A reduction in the amount of the cut and the consequent increase in price of all products of the forest are the only practical paper control and forest conservation measures available at this late day. You can not force conservation of any low-cost commodity.

"We have read a good deal lately about making paper from cornstalks, sugar-cane, and other fibers. All I can say to this is 'speed the day.' If the use of all wood in paper-making were abandoned to-morrow (and it ought to be if there is any other product that can be utilized), it would reduce our present consumption of trees only about 4 per cent.; yet this 4 per cent. in most locations is taking the very best of our young, immature growth, which is all that we have to depend upon for our future supply of lumber. As long as the trees last, newsprint paper will probably never be produced in commercial quantities from any product other than wood, on account of its low cost, and which cost to-day is much too low.

"The only market value the farmers' pulp wood has in Canada at the present time is the actual labor cost of cutting and hauling it, and in many cases he does not receive even that amount for his wood, leaving him nothing for the value of his trees that have been growing for fifty to two hundred years; and nothing can change this deplorable situation except government control of the cut, so as to produce a shortage instead of a surplus.

"Reforestation is also talked of a great deal in the press as a means of providing for the future needs of our great wood-using

(*Continued on page 35*)

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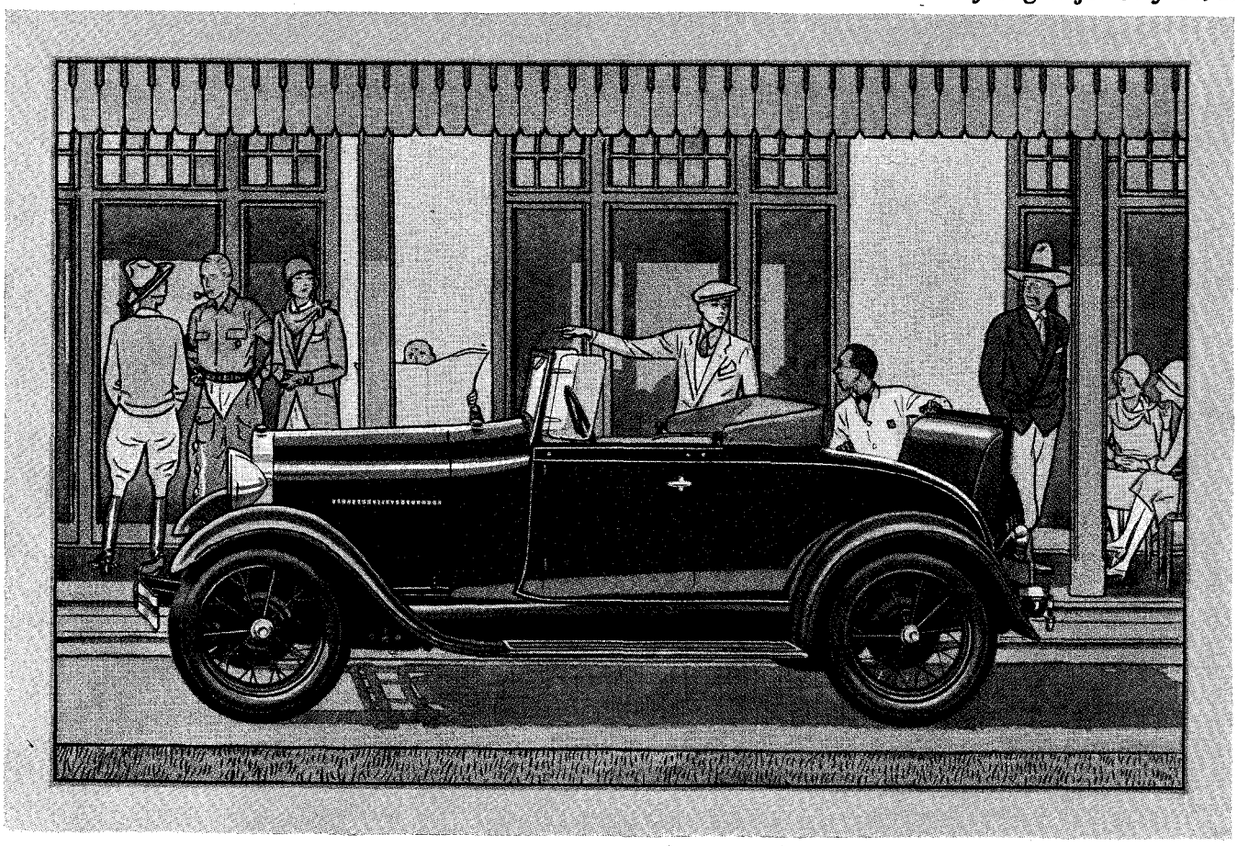


# Fresh and relaxed at the journey's end

ONE of the fine things about driving the new Ford is the way it takes you over the miles without fuss or fatigue.

Mentally you are at ease because you are sure of the mechanical performance of the car. No matter how long the trip, or rough or devious the roadway, you know it will bring you safely, quickly, to the journey's end.

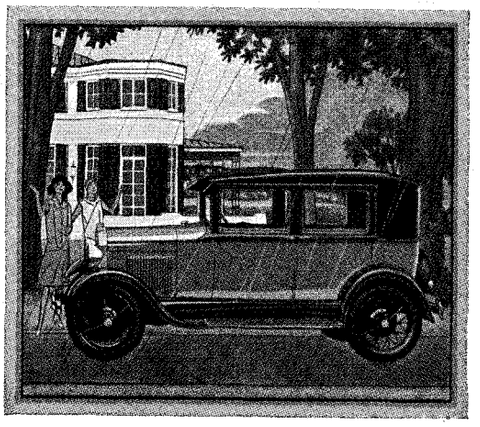
Through thickest traffic, up steepest hills, along the open road, you will drive with security and confidence because the new Ford is so alert and capable and so easy to operate and control.

The steering wheel responds readily to a light touch. Gears shift smoothly and silently. The brakes take hold quickly and firmly even on rain-swept pavements.

Unusual acceleration, speed and power are especially appreciated in emergencies. A space little longer than the car itself is all you need for parking.

These features simplify the mechanics of driving and, together with reliability, add a great deal to the mental comfort of motoring.

Physically, too, you will feel fresh and relaxed in the new Ford because it is such a roomy, easy-riding car. The restfully tilted seats are generously wide and deeply cushioned, with coil springs of both straight and hour-glass type. The backs are carefully designed to conform to the curves of the body.



*Attractive colors give added charm to the trim, graceful lines of the new Ford. Shown above is the new Ford Roadster in andalusite blue. On the left, the Fordor Sedan in rose beige.*

Perhaps the most outstanding feature of the new Ford is found in its riding comfort. Somehow it seems to just glide along, as if every road were a good road. The rough spots are there, just as they have always been, but you do not feel them. It is almost as if a giant hand had smoothed the way before you. Even bad stretches may be taken at a reasonably fast pace without hard jolts or bumps or the exaggerated bouncing rebound which is the cause of most motoring fatigue.

One reason, of course, is the use of four Houdaille hydraulic double-acting shock absorbers—two in the front and two in the rear. Of even greater importance, however, are the low center of gravity, the carefully planned balance of the car, and the many advantages of the transverse or crosswise springs.

These springs rest on their flexible ends with the heavy center part uppermost. Thus the very weight of the springs receives the benefit of spring action instead of hanging below as dead weight and increasing the hammer-like blows of road impacts.

Another element in decreasing unsprung weight (weight below the flexible ends of the springs) is the design and construction of the front axle and rear axle housing. Through the use of fine steel and electric welding, they are made of exceptional strength, yet kept comparatively light in weight. All of these factors, by reducing the force of every unevenness in the road, combine to give greater riding comfort, and contribute to better performance and longer life for every mechanical part.

Ford

FORD MOTOR COMPANY
Detroit, Michigan

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**SAFETY** at all speeds, over all kinds of highways—city streets — everywhere — on the deep-grooved, sharp edged, tough Firestone safety tread.

Not only does the Firestone tread give you the greatest non-skid efficiency, but the cord structure of the tire is Gum-Dipped by the exclusive patented process which makes Firestone Tires the sturdiest, toughest, longest-wearing tires known.

This is why they hold all world records for safety, endurance and mileage. The Firestone Tire Dealer will save you money and serve you better!

E WORLD TO SERVE YOU BETTER

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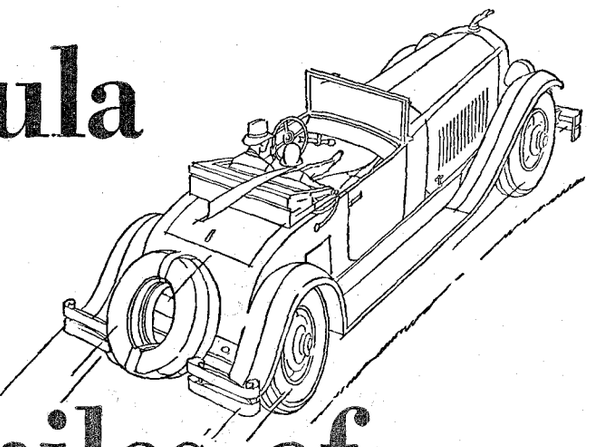
# A practical and proved formula



\+ + =

# for 30,000 miles of real motoring pleasure!

**Any good car + Commonsense care + Regular use of the New Mobiloil = 30,000 miles with the first-year feel in every mile.**

In the above formula we put into everyday words some remarkable facts which our engineers discovered in testing the New Mobiloil.

We found, for example, that in thousands of miles of driving on the Atlantic City Speedway the New Mobiloil gave approximately 20% more oil mileage than was given by other oils generally sold for the same motors.

And it is an established engineering fact that the oil which lasts longest and stands up best at high speed is the oil which lubricates best at any speed.

It is our opinion—based on these tests—that the New Mobiloil will keep your engine's first-year feel for at least 30,000 miles. We believe this is a conservative statement of the real facts. Actually the New Mobiloil has kept the first-year feel in many new engines for more than *twice* that distance!

Also we believe we are justified in saying that the New Mobiloil will help your engine develop *more power* than you can get from other oils of the same viscosity.

There are at least 30,000 miles of trouble-free driving in your engine. Make sure you will get them all by using the New Mobiloil, made by the world's oldest and largest specialists in lubrication.

**VACUUM OIL COMPANY**

Makers of high quality lubricants for all types of machinery

## Make this chart your guide

It shows the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil for certain prominent cars. If your car is not listed below, see complete Mobiloil Chart at your Mobiloil dealer's.

| NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS | 1929 Engine | | 1928 Engine | | 1927 Engine | | 1926 Engine | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Summer | Winter | Summer | Winter | Summer | Winter | Summer | Winter |
| Auburn, 6-66 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | A | A |
| " 8-cyl. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| " *other models* | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | A |
| Buick | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Cadillac | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. |
| Chandler Special Six | .... | .... | A | Arc. | A | A | .... | .... |
| " *other models* | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Chevrolet | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Chrysler, 4-cyl. | .... | .... | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| " Imperial 80 and Imperial | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | A | A | A | A |
| " *other models* | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | A | A | A |
| Dodge Brothers | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Durant | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | .... | .... | A | Arc. |
| Elcar, 8-cyl. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| " *other models* | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | A |
| Erskine | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | .... | .... |
| Essex | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Ford, Model A | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| " Model T | .... | .... | .... | .... | E | E | E | E |
| Franklin | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | BB | BB | BB |
| Gardner, 8-cyl. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc | A | Arc. |
| " *other models* | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | A | A |
| Hudson | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Hupmobile | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | A | Arc | A | Arc. |
| La Salle | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | .... | .... |
| Lincoln | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. |
| Marmon, 8-cyl. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | .... | .... |
| " *other models* | .... | .... | BB | A | A | A | A | A |
| Moon | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Nash, Adv. & Sp. 6 | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| " *other models* | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Oakland | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Oldsmobile | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Packard | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Peerless, 72, 90, 91 | BB | A | BB | A | BB | A | BB | A |
| " *other models* | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Pontiac | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Reo | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Studebaker | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Whippet | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Willys-Knight, 4-cyl. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | B | Arc |
| " " 6-cyl. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. |

the New GARGOYLE Mobiloil

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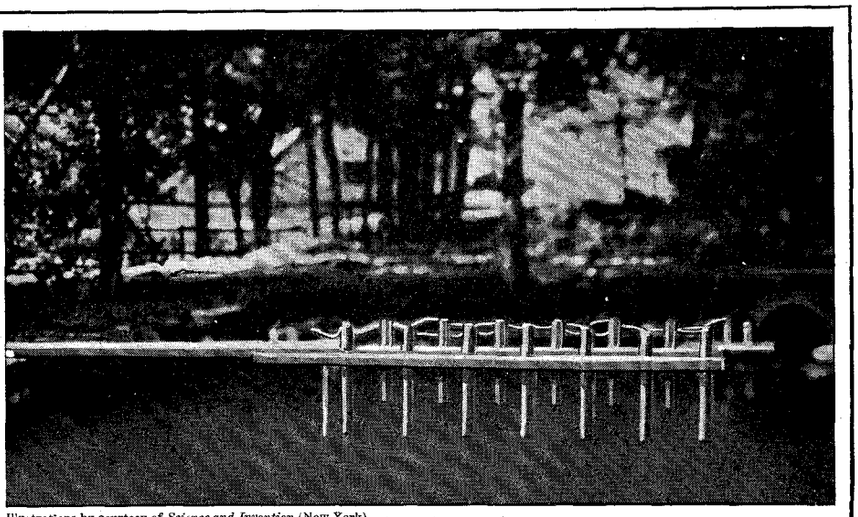
(Continued from page 30)

industries. Every sane person knows that this is nothing but a wicked deception. As the United States is burning thirty-eight million acres and only planting less than seventy-five thousand acres annually, all this reforestation talk is mere camouflage, tho reforestation and forest conservation on a huge scale are imperative for posterity. With the exception of the recent wet cycle in eastern Canada, the proportion of burning to planting is approximately the same in Canada.

"The small band of loyal workers who are making such a desperate uphill fight with the forest fire, insect and disease plagues are the poorest paid in the government service; and from the knowledge they are obliged to acquire, and the hard, disagreeable, dangerous, and important work they are from time to time called upon to perform, they should be the highest paid.

"The Schools of Forestry that are preparing these young men for this vitally important public work are also seriously handicapped for lack of funds. I know men who are sacrificing the best years of their lives in Forest School teaching and are in the governmental forest service for a mere pittance, all out of sheer loyalty to a cause which they know is vital to their country. These are two of the crying shames of the whole deplorable forest situation.

"The reforms in forestry now being talked of have come too late to be of any use to the present generation. So long as this appalling loss through fire, insects, and disease, and the enormous present cut, are allowed to continue, all these much advertised reforms are a mere gesture, and are simply intended as a sleeping potion for the people, while the last of the trees are being cut, allowing the exhaustion of the forests to come upon us like a thief in the night, without warning."



Illustrations by courtesy of *Science and Invention* (New York)

A GROUP OF RADIO BARRIERS TO KEEP FISH IN THE PROPER WATERS

## RADIO FISH-SCREENS

GAME AND FOOD FISH are now kept within bounds by high-frequency or radio currents of electricity, which are being employed in coaxing them to remain within the principal streams, and not stray into places where death is inevitable because of lack of food. These errant habits can not be arrested, we are told by S. R. Winters, by anything less violent than a stroke of paralysis; and radio-frequency currents supply this paralyzing force without delivering death-dealing blows. Mr. Winters, who contributes an illustrated article on this subject to *Science and Invention* (New York), informs us that radio or electric fish-screens have been designed and built by F. O. McMillan, associate professor of electrical engineering at Oregon State College, working with the Bureau of Fisheries. He goes on:

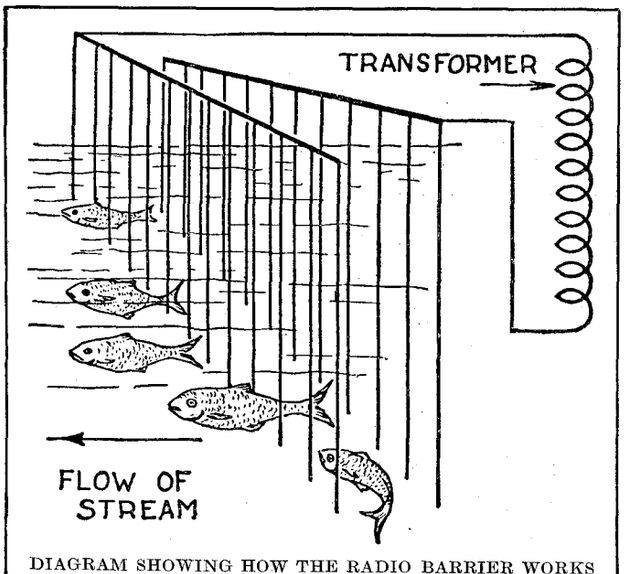



DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW THE RADIO BARRIER WORKS

"This method of diverting fish from irrigation canals, ditches, mill races and other water courses is not novel; the patent office has granted at least three patents on radio or electric screens, one of which was issued five years ago. However, so-called electric fish 'stops' have frequently electrocuted rather than merely electrified fish. This undesirable result prompted a series of tests in determining the 'safety zones' of radio screens.

"A high-frequency oscillator was placed in commission and thirty chinook-salmon 'fingerlings' were subject to a 500,000-cycle electric field. To paralyze and at the same time not to electrocute the fish was the problem. What uniform voltage will cause fish to become paralyzed, and does this voltage vary with the length of the fish? How does the voltage and duration affect the life of fish subjected to excessive currents? Do fish suffer ill effects not discernible at the period of treatment? What are the resistance values of different bodies of water, and to what extent are these barriers in failing to produce paralysis in fish? And will a radio screen prevent fish entering a protected area?

"The current had to be sufficiently strong to cause the finny tribe to lose all control of movement, if the object was to be realized. The aquarium employed had glass sides, wooden bottom, and the ends were fitted with two parallel metal plates associated with the terminals of a transformer. The voltage was varied from zero to maximum, and the tests, in the main, were confined to 60-cycle alternating current.

"'The method of determining the paralysis voltage,' points out Professor McMillan, 'was to place a number of fish selected for uniformity of size in the aquarium between the parallel plates and raise the voltage in small amounts, holding each increased value one minute. When the first fish became paralyzed, the minimum paralysis voltage was recorded. The increase was continued until all the fish were paralyzed and the maximum paralysis voltage thus obtained.

"The data bring out two very interesting facts. First, the voltage gradient required to produce paralysis is very low. Second, long fish require a much lower strength to paralyze them than the short ones do. This is the opposite of the conception held by many previous to these tests.'

"Naturally, the duration of the applied voltage has an appreciable effect upon the mortality of fish. For instance: 1.48 volts a minute paralyzed twenty-six of the thirty fish in one minute without sacrificing a single life, and yet when practically the same voltage was applied for a longer time all of the fish were paralyzed, and after a five-minute dose 69 per cent. of the fish succumbed. When a group of fish were shocked the fish paralyzed first were last to recover, and those paralyzed last were first to recover.

"This strange adventure of employing radio waves as guardians for millions of fish is imbued with sound engineering principles. Electric shocks, strangely enough, do little harm unless they kill outright; the electrical resistance of the water has a bearing on the necessary voltage required to paralyze fish (for instance, one river has a resistance to radio waves 880 times greater than that of sea water); fish swimming in a sea of radio currents have a sense of the direction of the danger and attempt to steer away from the pitfalls; and finally, the experimental radio fish-screen is a pronounced success."

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# PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

## THE MYSTERY OF THE AMBASSADOR'S CALVES

THE QUEEN WAS IN THE PARLOR, not "eating bread and honey," but receiving the elaborate obeisances of fluttering débutantes, match-making mammas, foreign envoys, and other bigwigs of London society. For the "parlor" in this case was the grand ballroom of Buckingham Palace, and it was ablaze with all the splendor of jewels, decorations, nodding plumes, knee-breeches, gold braid, silk stockings, fans, coronets, and other gewgaws which contribute to the glitter of the British court. Ambitious and "arrived" Americans were there with their overjoyed daughters, and everybody was looking forward with piquant interest to the first court appearance of the new American Ambassador, Gen. Charles G. Dawes. For that unterrified son of prairie democracy had been questioned, before his departure from these shores, as to whether he would wear silk knee-breeches to court. "It will have to be admitted, however," as the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette* remarks in recalling the incident, "that when the reporters approached him on the subject it was with considerable trepidation, and his response showed that they were well advised. 'You can go plumb to h——! That's my business,' was his diplomatic reply." But now the question was about to be answered before the eyes of Royalty itself, and the answer came when the Ambassador's name was announced and he marched into the presence of the Queen in orthodox evening dress, with trousers all the way down to his patent-leather shoes. Nor did the Queen faint, or titter behind her fan. In fact, it's dollars to doughnuts that Her Majesty hadn't expected to see our Ambassador's calves, for he had obtained a dispensation from the Lord Chamberlain, making it possible for him to keep their curves muffled, contrary to British court custom, and the Lord Chamberlain would naturally consult the Queen about such a very, very profound problem of etiquette. And so it happened, as we learn from a New York *Times* cable, that:

> Ambassador Dawes was the only man at the season's third royal court at Buckingham Palace to-night who wore long trousers instead of the traditional silk knee-breeches. His plain evening clothes were in such striking contrast with the medieval splendor of the uniforms and costumes of other diplomats and dignitaries that it caused him to be singled out for attention.

Queen Mary, in a gown of green and gold, again was a central figure at the scene of splendor. For the third time this season she stood in front of a single golden throne in the great ballroom of Buckingham Palace while débutantes from many lands courtesied before her. Around her were grouped members of her family, with the Prince of Wales in the scarlet uniform of a Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, Prince George in a naval uniform, and with them Princess Ingrid of Sweden, a youthful figure in a dress of a soft pastel shade.

Owing to the accession to power of the Labor Ministry, the diplomatic presentations were made by Mrs. Arthur Henderson, wife of the Foreign Secretary. One of her first duties was to present Mrs. Dawes, who wore a gown of white crêpe beauté, heavily embroidered with diamante, and a silver-tissue train.

Considerable comment is made in the press on Ambassador Dawes's garb at court. *The Daily Chronicle* will say to-morrow:

(*Continued on page 41*)

International

A TAPERING SLIMNESS IS HARDLY DISGUISED

Even the kindly protection of trousers fails to suggest that the Ambassadorial props are of herculean mold.

I'M FOR CHARLEY DAWES—HE WOULDN'T WEAR THOSE SILLY SHORT PANTS AT COURT
CAN YOU IMAGINE A REGULAR GUY IN KNEE PANTS?
A REAL AMERICAN!—THAT GUY!

AMERICANA!

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

International

WHEN COLONEL HARVEY SHOWED HIS SHANKS

With this picture before him, General Dawes need not have been discouraged. But maybe this was what daunted him.

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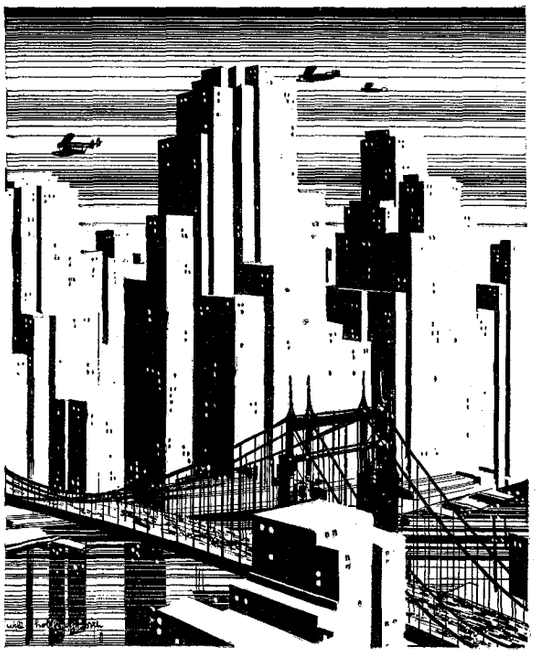

# MARCHING ON TO GREATER THINGS

***Once more Buick is on the verge of introducing a new Buick car. And this year there is special significance in the time-proved phrase, "When better automobiles are built, Buick will build them."***

Ask almost any motorist, "What is Buick going to do in the near future?" And his reply will be substantially as follows:

"They are going to present a new Buick—and I am eager to see and drive it—because Buick is recognized as the standard of value."

This sentiment prevails—not only in New York, Miami, Chicago and Los Angeles—but in every town, big and small, throughout the length and breadth of America.

Motorists display a special, almost proprietary, interest in Buick. They invariably attend Buick showrooms in record numbers to see a new Buick product. And they come with the confident expectation that they will find a new standard of value—because Buick has set the standard, year after year, for a quarter of a century . . . because each new Buick has proved a better Buick than its fine predecessor . . . and because this record of progress has so gripped public imagination that more than twice as many people purchase Buicks as any other car priced above $1200; and all have implicit faith that "When better automobiles are built, Buick will build them."

The makers of Buick have taken more than ordinary pains to merit this confidence in designing Buick for 1930. It will be on display soon. To view the car will be to confirm your own conviction that Buick is marching on to greater things.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN

Canadian Factories
McLaughlin-Buick, Oshawa, Ontario

*Division of General Motors Corporation*

Builders of
Buick and Marquette Motor Cars

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT . . . BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

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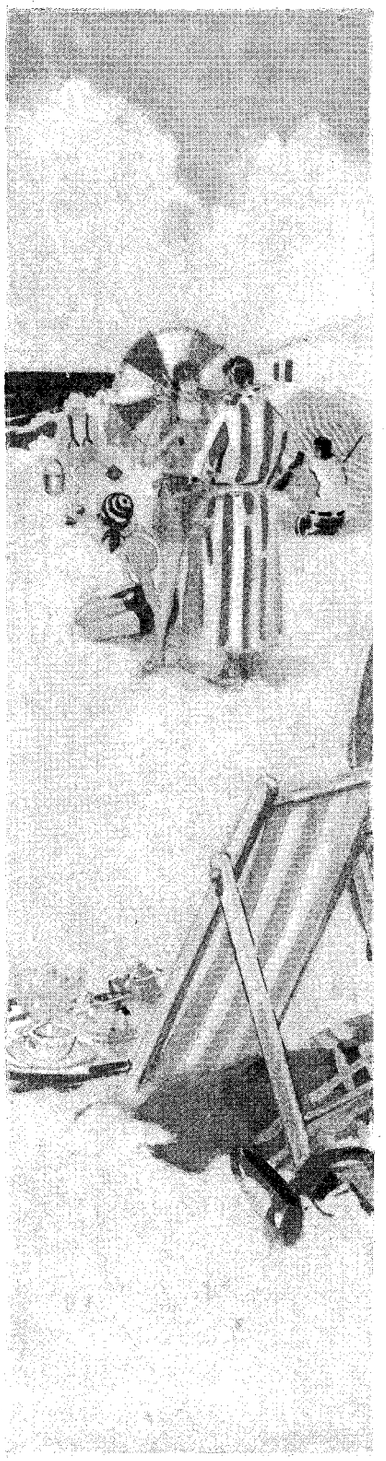
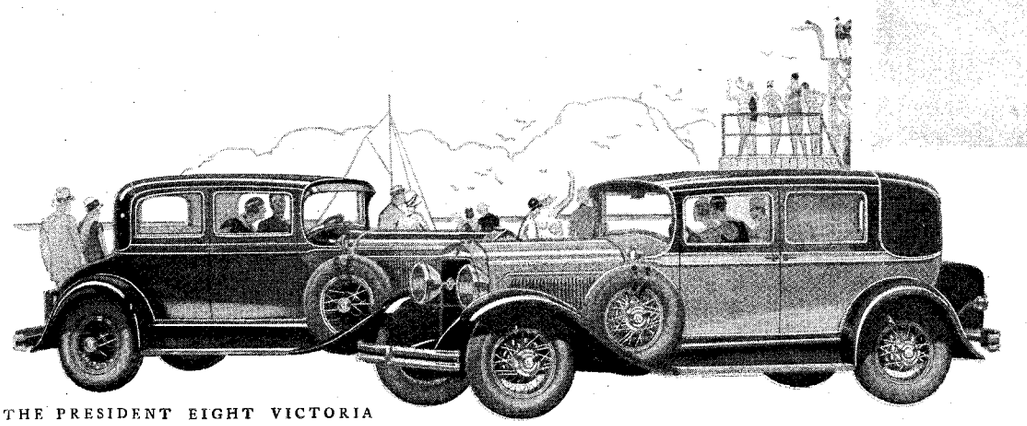


**SOUTHAMPTON'S SPARKLING SANDS... LONG ISLAND...WHERE ONE MEETS THOSE WHO KNOW FINE CARS**

IT is interesting—and significant—that Studebaker's great straight eights and sixes, motor cars quite low in cost, should enjoy such notable popularity among fashionable Southampton habitues. Here, as at every play-place of Americans of means and discernment, these champion cars rival the costliest—not alone in numbers, but in the enthusiastic partisanship voiced by their owners. As for the way Studebaker Eights and Sixes acquit themselves in friendly, informal brushes of speed, judge results by the fact that Studebaker holds, undisputed, *every* official stock car speed and endurance record . . . and sells more eight cylinder cars than any other maker in the world. Studebaker championship performance may be had in fifty-two body styles. Three great straight eights, the World Champion President, the Famous Commander, and The New Dictator Eight, as well as three popular sixes, The Commander Six, The New Dictator Six and The Erskine Six.



THE PRESIDENT EIGHT VICTORIA

THE COMMANDER EIGHT BROUGHAM

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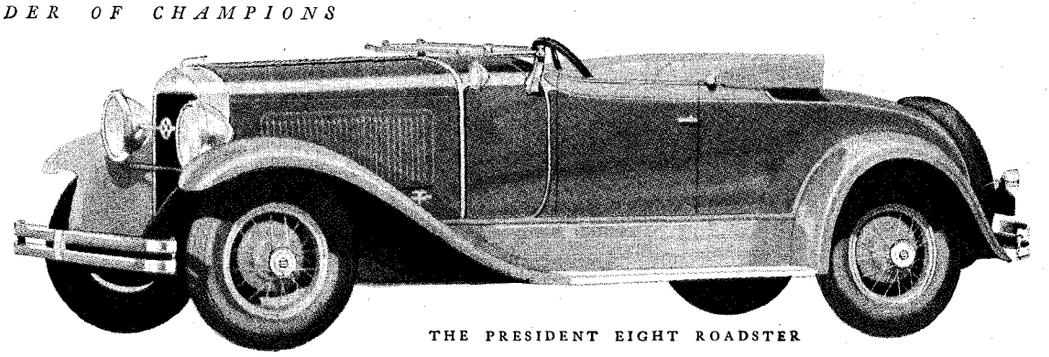
Below—The President Eight State Roadster for four, seating two in the luxurious lounge seat and two in the comfortable rumble. Studebaker's 115-horsepower world champion car in a body style that does full justice to its demonstrated speed and stamina. Ball bearing spring shackles and big hydraulic shock absorbers provide matchless ease of travel. Five wire wheels standard equipment, spare tire and bumpers extra. Price, $1785 at the factory.

At left—The Commander Eight Brougham and The President Eight Victoria. Both offer intimate companionability with generous roominess. Upholstery of broadcloth or mohair. Hydraulic shock absorbers and ball bearing spring shackles. The Commander Eight Brougham, carrying six wire wheels and trunk as standard equipment, is $1675. The President Eight Victoria is $1895, including six wire wheels and luggage grid—prices at the factory, bumpers and spare tires extra.

# STUDEBAKER

*BUILDER OF CHAMPIONS*



THE PRESIDENT EIGHT ROADSTER

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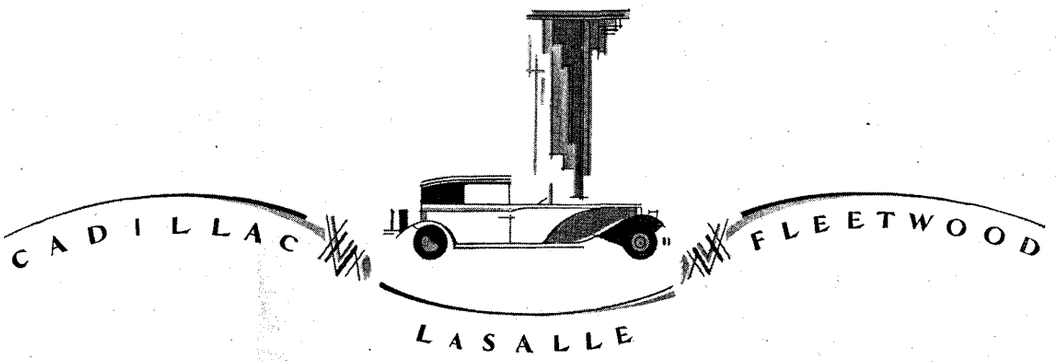


# No indeed all cars are *not* alike

PUBLICITY and propaganda would seem to make all motor cars pretty much alike in the service they render. Of course a moment's serious thought immediately disposes of any such idea. It is perfectly obvious that varying types and prices must mean varying performance. In their ability to go somewhere and safely return, all motor cars render a very valuable service. Above and beyond that, however, or added to it, they can render an even greater service—which is to go somewhere and return with the *greatest possible measure of comfort to the traveler*. This service, various motor cars render in varying degrees. There are two motor cars which are conceded to render it in the highest possible degree. As long as the owner of other cars does not know of this greater degree of ease which these two cars provide—as long as he does not realize that the moments and hours which they give are richer, fuller, more refreshing moments and hours—he should, and probably will, remain content. Those who realize, however, that motor car values *are* relative—who wish every moment of motoring to be a golden moment of ease, and efficiency, and refreshment—know perfectly well where to find that which they seek.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS


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(*Continued from page 36*)

"This is another record the General has achieved. Only a few days ago it was announced that while General Dawes was in residence the Embassy would go dry. His preference for long trousers is another point on which the new Ambassador has shown insistence.

"In the United States it has always been a matter for discussion that when their Ambassador goes to see royalty here he should have to attire himself in a pair of knee-breeches. As General Dawes was leaving New York, some one asked him whether he had put breeches in his grip. He replied, 'That is my business.' No bags were opened, and it appears that the General had only an evening dress-suit in them."

General Dawes is reported as having said that he had no intention of establishing a precedent by his dress at the Palace.

*The Daily Express* considers that he is maintaining a reputation as a "100-per-cent. American."

"It was his first court, and he wore black trousers, while the other members of the United States Embassy staff wore knee-breeches, as heretofore," says the newspaper.

There was nearly an international "incident" seven years ago, *The Express* remarks, "when Col. George Harvey stirred up a section of the American press because he wore court dress at Princess Mary's wedding. Alanson B. Houghton, the General's immediate predecessor, wore knee-breeches at court during his ambassadorship here."

That "vigorous personality" which the British press so unanimously attributed to Ambassador Dawes when it was first announced that he was coming to London, already has given evidence of its vigor, comments Joseph B. Phillips in a radio message to the New York *Herald Tribune*, continuing:

The matter of how an American should dress when appearing before an Old World court has since the very earliest days of the United States been an unsettled international question. Colonial history is full of it. No subject aroused the wrath of Colonial editors more than the way high society of Philadelphia and New York "aped the fatuities of Britain" in dress and social decorum.

Perhaps it was Franklin who first started the tradition of "democratic simplicity" of dress as a contrast to the ostentation of Old World courts. And perhaps it was not done as altruistically as the schoolbook history has made it appear. Even this age of specialized "public relations experts" has produced few who were more astute in the art of publicity than Franklin.

When Franklin appeared in plain brown velvet before the King of France, he was flatteringly compared to a "sturdy democrat from the Age of Cato." When he wore the same costume before the English Privy Council, the adjectives were less flattering. "An uncouth person" was the term applied to him.

The tradition he started, if not steadily maintained has cropped up with great frequency in the careers of American diplomats in the English court. But the English view-point on the matter has entirely changed. If Americans wish to maintain the tradition of the "sturdy democrat from the Age of Cato," the English refuse to lose their calm.

Even in the case of the late Ambassador Harvey's appearance at a royal wedding in knee-breeches, it was principally the American press which inflated the incident. And Ambassador Dawes's reward for appearance in full-length trousers is nothing but praise.

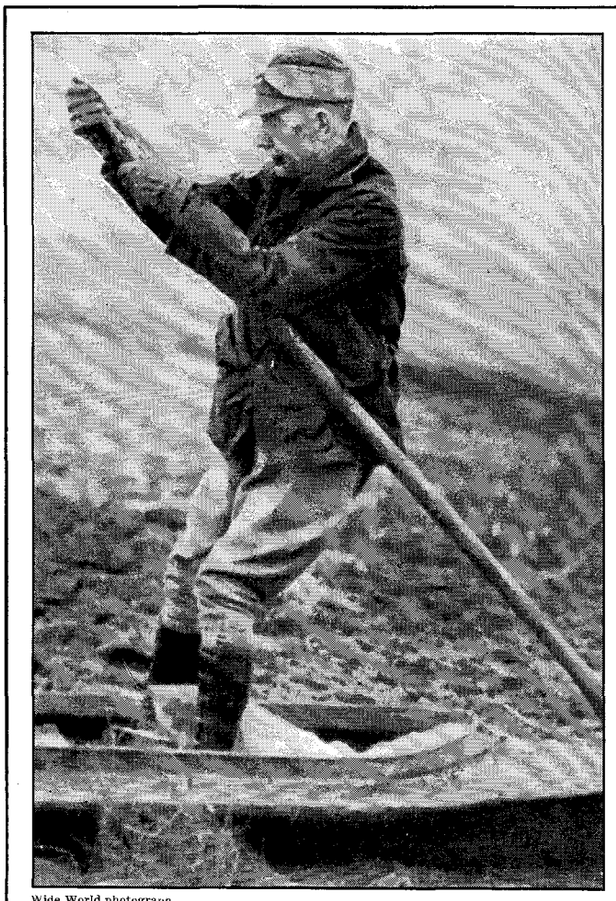
"General Dawes is probably right," said the newspapers the day after the court. "At Rome one does as Rome does, within limits. We see no reason why an American diplomat should change the costume in which he would wait upon his own President for the fancy dress of the country to which he is accredited." That, incidentally, was the theory upon which Ambassador Dawes refused to wear knee-breeches.

The official explanation at the Embassy was that full-length trousers were part of the costume of State affairs in Washington, and, consequently, should be the costume of Washington's representative abroad. Had the Ambassador been a general in active duty he would have worn the uniform of his own country instead of adopting that of a foreign land.

From one point of view, there is also an analogy between the days of Franklin and General Dawes's announcement that no liquor would be served at the embassy during his tenancy. That announcement—the first concerning personal matters after his arrival—was of necessity dealt with cautiously by the British press. Their own Sir Esmé Howard in Washington had too recently installed Prohibition in his own domain.

London found no answer to that except that it was His Excellency's privilege, and when General Dawes followed suit, the same was indicated. Consequently, Prohibition at the American Embassy was a much livelier topic with American Embassies in other countries, where wine is a more important part of the entertainment than it is in London.

As the knee-breeches controversy may be said to date back



Wide World photograph

THE HISTORIC CALVES IN RATHER VAGUE OUTLINE

Leggings are less revealing than silk stockings, of course, and much bulkier. General Dawes was duck-hunting when this was taken.

Copyright, 1929, by the Chicago *Tribune*

"BUT WE DON'T WEAR PANTIES, KING!"

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

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...on the floor it's TIME!

Chester

FINE TURKISH and DOMESTIC tobaccos

© 1929, LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

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# ...in a cigarette it's TASTE!

WHEN it comes to taste, the really fine cigarette begins where the average cigarette leaves off. Something more than ordinary tobaccos and routine care are needed to produce the aroma and character that are Chesterfield's own.

* * *

Not ordinary tobaccos, but tobaccos *chosen*, one by one, in all the leaf markets of the world, for flavor, richness, mildness . . . tobaccos matured and mellowed by *ageing*, in Nature's perfect way.

* * *

Not routine care, but tobaccos blended to scientific *balance*, to bring out the finer qualities that *make* a cigarette—and "cross-blended," the Chesterfield way, to round out and perfect the delicious flavor.

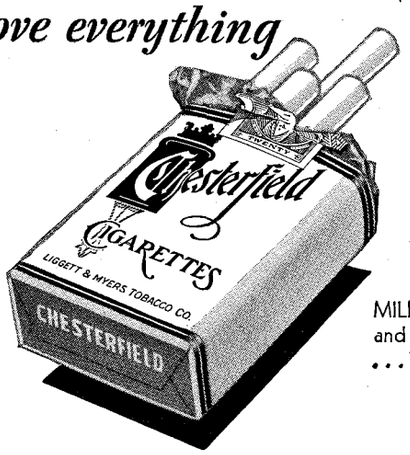
* * *

Chesterfield is much more than "something to smoke," just because each step is governed by taste, *above everything*. And long experience has taught us—and Chesterfield smokers as well—that a really fine cigarette can be made by no other rule.

**TASTE *above everything***

# field

. . . . not only BLENDED but CROSS-BLENDED




MILD . . .
and yet
. . . THEY SATISFY

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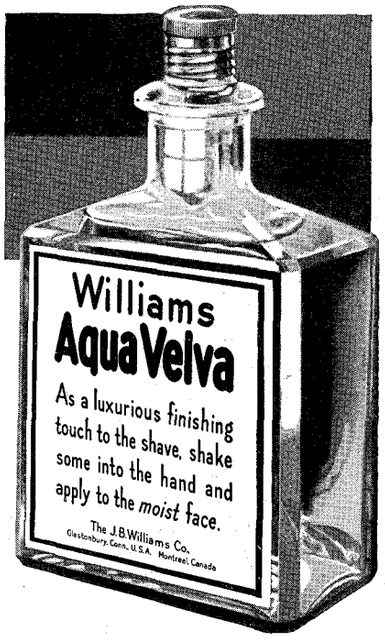
Williams
Aqua Velva
As a luxurious finishing touch to the shave, shake some into the hand and apply to the moist face.
The J.B.Williams Co.
Glastonbury, Conn. U.S.A. Montreal, Canada

*A Man's Preparation—*

**Aqua Velva**

for

**After-Shaving**

For a man's man. For a discriminating man's man, as well.

¶ Made especially for after shaving. Made for men who want to give their newly shaven faces such treatment as the newly shaven skin really requires.

¶ Blended by Williams,—shaving soap authorities,—Aqua Velva cares for tiny nicks and cuts. Tones up. Livens. Protects from dust and germs; from irritations, trivial, annoying. Pleasantly astringent. Helps toward firmness, away from flabbiness.

¶ *Keeps* the skin as the Williams lather *leaves* it, flexible and *Fit!*

¶ Try Aqua Velva! For more than a million faces, its cool tingle makes the day start right.

*And through these summer days, when you are feeling a bit fagged out, wash your face and apply Aqua Velva generously. Brightens. Rests. Exhilarates.*

5-oz. bottle 50 cents at all dealers,
Or a Free Trial Size by addressing:
Dept. D59, The J. B. Williams Co.,
Glastonbury, Conn.—Montreal, Canada

**Williams**
**Aqua Velva**
*For use after shaving*

## PERSONAL GLIMPSES
*Continued*

to the time of Franklin, so does the question of drinking water. Every historian knows how, in younger days, Franklin used to incur unpopularity among British workmen by preaching against their daily beer. Franklin with his water drinking and extreme simplicity was reviled.

To-day the Englishman abhors with equal intensity Prohibition and radical taste in dress. Yet Ambassador Dawes to-day is praised as "a vigorous personality" for the peculiarities for which Franklin was criticized.

The incident of Ambassador Dawes's pantaloons has been seized upon by the press of America, too, for much lively comment of a varied character. Some editorials praise the Ambassador for his independence and common sense, some scold him for what they consider a needless discourtesy to his hosts, and a third group hints that the envoy's sartorial conservatism may be due to a conviction that his calves are not of the type that would look well in silk stockings. It is hardly to be expected that he will explain his choice of wearing apparel, says the Boston *Transcript*, adding:

In the absence of such explanation, the unkind might suggest that perhaps the Ambassador is not built to wear the silken breeches and hose to advantage. It requires a well-turned leg to do them justice. But this theory runs counter to the popular idea of the Dawes character. For our part, we incline to the theory that the Ambassador held to the opinion that what was good enough for the White House was good enough for Buckingham Palace, and much more comfortable in the mosquito season, assuming that this is the mosquito season in London.

While Washington may yet set the fashions for London, as did America in general when the Prince of Wales discarded his waistcoat on a hot day, the present occasion hardly justifies praise of the Ambassador as an exponent of republican simplicity. In these twentieth-century days, talk of republican simplicity has in it, for the discerning, a large element of humor. We have come to a pass where multitudes of the plain people when they go to the pictures find themselves surrounded with the pomp and glitter of a court. The talkies talk amid architectural adornment that outshines the halls of royalty. Mr. and Mrs. Citizen are welcomed at the outer portals by uniformed guards turned out in their honor. Each of them must be as tall as a British grenadier, and a British grenadier in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. Inside, where the grand staircase mounts in lofty and vaulted halls, are attendants whose bearing might serve as model for the attendants of royalty. Considering alone this one element in the life of the times, why talk about republican simplicity?

International

APART FROM SILK STOCKINGS, HE AND ROYALTY ARE CHUMMY

And this is especially so in the case of the Prince of Wales, who, in non-sartorial matters, thoroughly appreciates General Dawes's original flavor.

But whatever the impelling cause of the Dawes choice of costume, it adds further to the gaiety of nations, as it has been increased by the underslung pipe, and the news that this country is to have an embassy conducted strictly on one-half-of-one-per-cent. principles. As dispatch follows dispatch, it is a reasonable assumption that the news from London will continue to furnish the human interest stories of an embassy.

To obtain light on the curves of Mr. Dawes's underpinnings, efforts have been made to unearth a photograph of him in golfing rig. The failure of this quest may find its explanation in this bit of gossip by a New York *Times* writer:

If General Dawes plays golf abroad the way he has played it here, the British will have something else to talk about, for he does not dress the part. He has gone to the golf course wearing the same clothes he put on in the morning, removed his coat and untied his tie, taken off his scissors-front collar, and displayed a striped shirt which, tho not actually loud, spoke for itself.

After paying an appropriate tribute to

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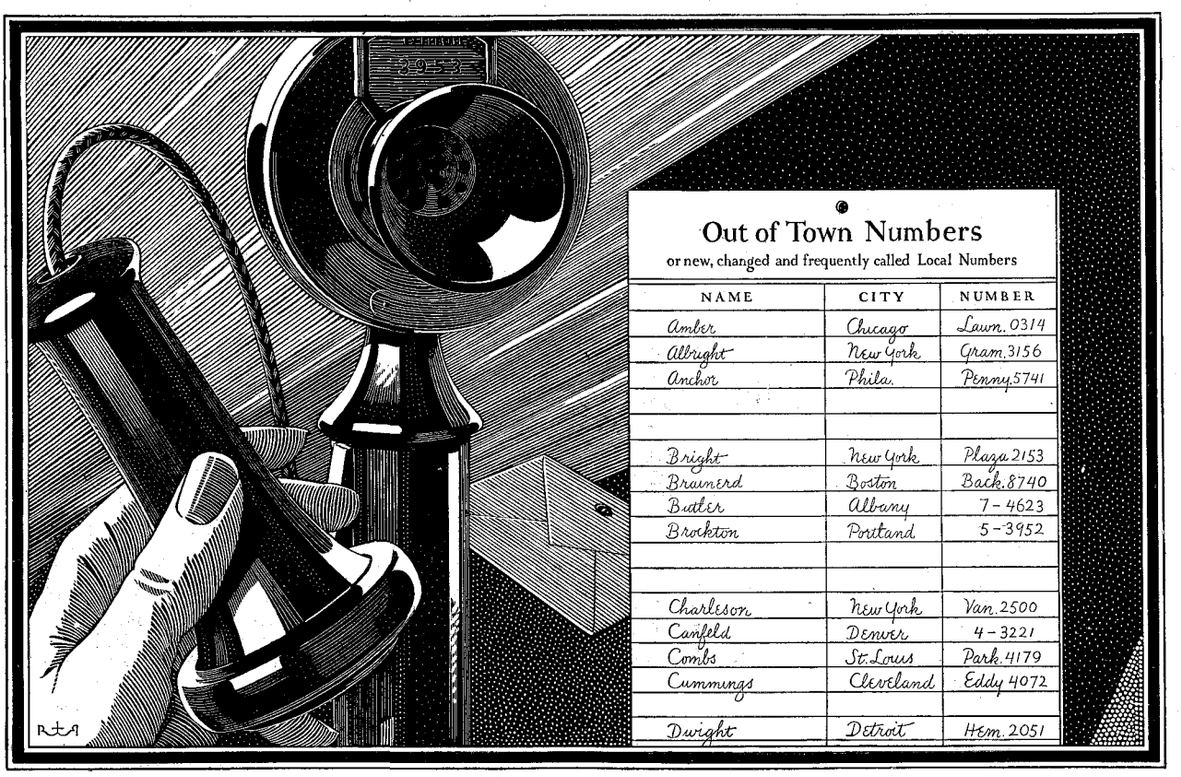
# Calling by Number takes *less Time* . . .


Out of Town Numbers
or new, changed and frequently called Local Numbers
NAME CITY NUMBER
Amber Chicago Lawn 0314
Allright New York Gram 3156
Anchor Phila. Penny 5741
Bright New York Plaza 2153
Brainerd Boston Back Bay 8740
Butler Albany 7-4623
Brockton Portland 5-3952
Charleson New York Van 2500
Canfield Denver 4-3221
Combs St. Louis Park 4179
Cummings Cleveland Eddy 4072
Dwight Detroit Hem 2051

If you know the numbers on your out of town calls you can get many of them about as quickly as local calls. It is worth while keeping a list of numbers you frequently use. If you do not know them, "Information" will get them for you.

If there are a lot of them, write to the nearest Bell Telephone Business Office and ask them to make out the list for you.

If you want some one in a hurry, the telephone number is as important as the street address. That is why many concerns print their telephone numbers on their letterheads and send their telephone numbers to all of their customers, asking them to telephone when some service or shipment is wanted in a rush. Making calls to other cities by number, and encouraging those dealing with you to call you by number, will further speed the growth of business by telephone.

Bell Telephone Service is *Convenient . . . Economical . . . Universal.*

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. BELL SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

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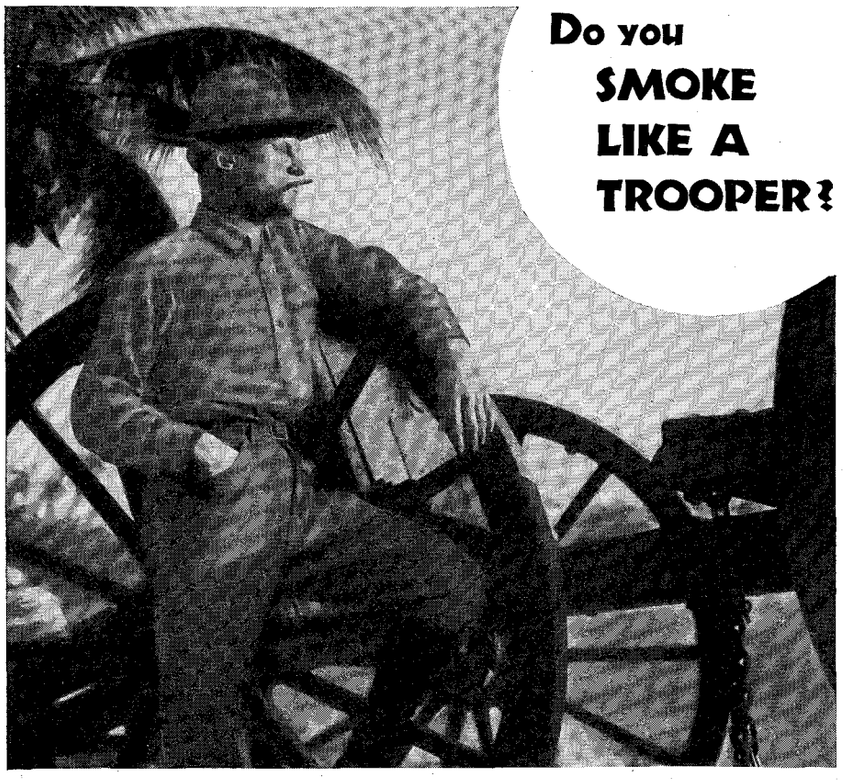
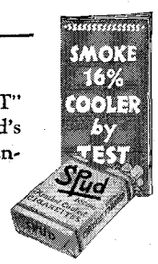


**Do you SMOKE LIKE A TROOPER?**

**... YOU'LL ENJOY SPUD'S GREAT SUMMER COOLNESS!**

From a hard-smoking trooper out in Hawaii comes hard-boiled praise of Spud...of the cooler, full tobacco enjoyment Spud gives. Gruelling manoeuvers under a pitiless sun... dust kicked up by the whirling caisson...shouting throats parched and dry. Then a rest, and the cooling, refreshing draughts on a Spud to stop all the discomfort. What a dramatic way to prove Spud the great summer cigarette! Spud for dust-swept city pavements . . . for hot stuffy offices . . . soothing, cooling tobacco freshness after strenuous sticky exercises. Spud's cooling effect, proved 16% cooler, heightens the enjoyment of Spud's full tobacco flavor. It has established Spud as the new freedom in old-fashioned tobacco enjoyment. At better stands 20 for 20c. The Axton-Fisher Tobacco Co., Inc., Louisville, Kentucky.

"SMOKE 16% COOLER BY TEST" ... a little book telling how Spud's greater coolness was proved scientifically and what it means to you... sent gladly on request.




JUDGE SPUD ... Not by first puff ...but by first pack. Surprise of first puff soon forgotten ... continued coolness heightens enjoyment of the full tobacco flavor.

MENTHOL-COOLED **SPUD** CIGARETTES


## PERSONAL GLIMPSES
*Continued*

the Ambassador's "rugged democracy," the Cincinnati *Enquirer* remarks:

So General Dawes wore his pants "cut long." No one knows whether he is the possessor of hairy or freckled shins, as a well regulated Highlander has the right to be. So far as the record goes, the British public is left in doubt as to the quality and substance of his extremal contours. The world knows all about his pipe, his ability to cuss unprofanely, his distinguished intellectual equipment, but as to what his legs may be in shape and symmetry, we know not at all. Which, perhaps, is just as well. They are his. We know that he has them, and that should it become necessary in the interests of the United States, he can and will kick as strenuously and effectively as a first-class Ambassador ought to do.

After contrasting the English and American points of view in the matter, the New York *World* goes on:

These, as we say, are the two sides of a difficult question. But we do not believe either one of them has anything to do with whether our Ambassador wears knee-breeches or not. What he wears, in our opinion, has been, is, and always will be determined by the shape of the Ambassadorial calf. So all that we can conclude from the current dispatches is that Mr. Dawes's legs are probably no prettier than they might be. There may be other morals to the tale, but we are unable to think of any. In other words, it is our conviction that what our Ambassador wears in London, whether it be knee-breeches, plus-fours, running-pants, boxing-tights, or plaid kilties, is just one of those things that do not matter, especially at a season like this, when it is too hot to argue about anything.

Who'd care, demands the Charleston *Mail*, if General Dawes wore pants coming down only to the knees, with the legs bare? And we read on:

Who thinks any the less of the Highlander in his kilt and uncovered legs? In this age when women are seeking absolute equality with man, should not man have equality with woman? If woman is to be equal with man, man should be equal with women, otherwise the equality is not equal, which of course would be an absurdity. And do not women wear skirts *à la* Highlander, with bare legs?

So long as Ambassador Dawes represents with skill and ability the interests of his country in Great Britain, we are perfectly willing to let him please himself, sartorially and otherwise.

Sticklers for international good form, however, who deplore the Ambassador's concealment of his calves, are quite severe with him. One of these critics is the Boston *Transcript*, which says, in a much more serious editorial than the one previously quoted here:

Because a man is an ambassador he is not relieved of the obligations which a guest owes his host. That is something which would seem to have been overlooked in much of the comment on the choice of apparel made by Ambassador Dawes when

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# 48 HOUR Coast to Coast Service by Rail and Air

*"... the word 'railroad' no longer is adequate to describe the transportation service which up-to-date railroads now offer to the public. We are no longer railroads alone; we are transportation companies. We must be prepared to offer you railroad service where it is most desirable, or bus service, or service by airplane ..."*

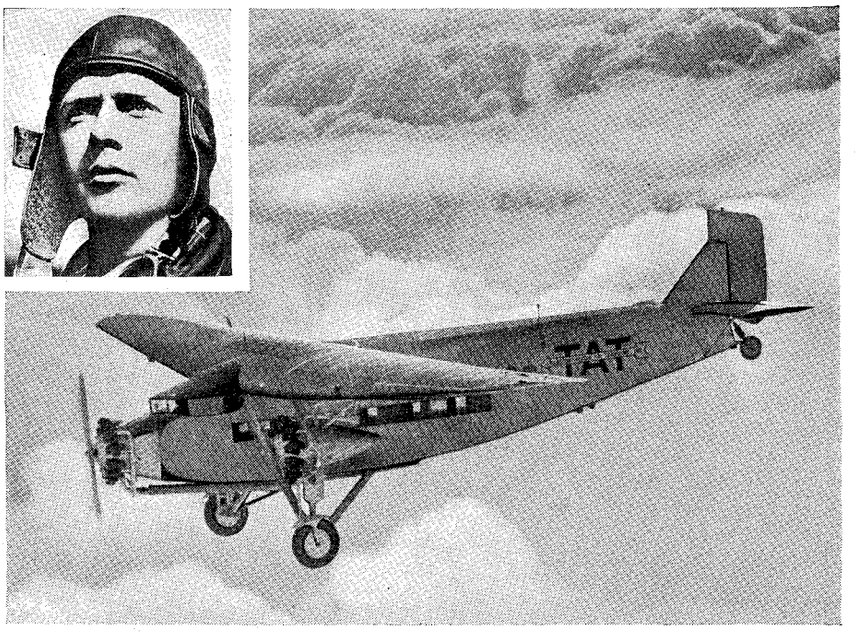
GENERAL W. W. ATTERBURY,
*President of the Pennsylvania Railroad*

THE Pennsylvania Railroad has proceeded with characteristic attention to the safety and comfort of the traveling public in its participation in the first 48 Hour Coast to Coast Rail-Air Service. The Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc.—with which the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Santa Fe Railway have associated themselves in this new project—has engaged in the most searching investigation and preparation.

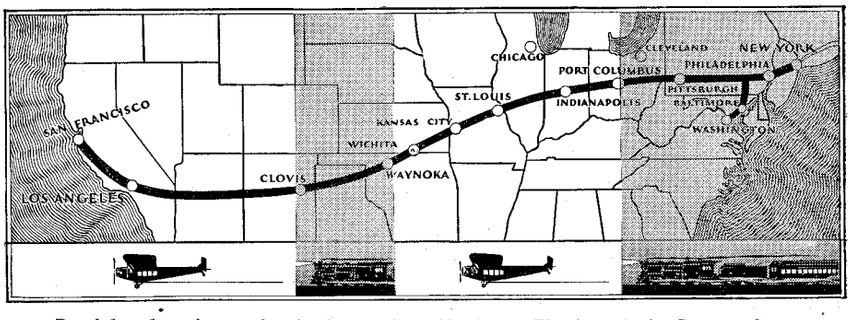
Under the supervision of a staff of experts—headed by Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh—air routes have been selected, mapped, tested by flights. Millions of dollars have been spent in the building of extensive airports. Emergency landing fields have been laid out at regular intervals along the carefully prepared routes. Airplanes have been most rigorously tested.

A private meteorological system has been developed ... Also an elaborate system of communications (teletype, radiophone, wireless) now unites airport with airport and airport with plane—so that planes en route constantly receive last-minute weather reports and other information.

In short, everything has been done to ensure in this new enterprise the highest standards of speed, security, comfort—such as mark the daily operations of "the largest fleet of trains in America."




*Lindbergh pilots the first plane July 8th!*—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh is Consulting Aeronautical Engineer to the Pennsylvania Railroad and Chairman of the Technical Committee of the Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc. He has been active for many months in the work of investigation and preparation.




*By night a luxurious train—by day a safe, swift plane!*—Westbound, the Coast to Coast passenger travels on The Airway Limited of the Pennsylvania as far as Port Columbus—thence by a tri-motored plane of the Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc., to Waynoka, Okla.—that night by a Santa Fe train to Clovis, N. M.—then by plane to Los Angeles, arriving in the afternoon. (By plane the next morning to San Francisco) ... Eastbound by the same route, leave Los Angeles 8:45 A.M., arrive New York 9:50 A.M. (second morning).

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

*Carries more passengers, hauls more freight than any other railroad in America*

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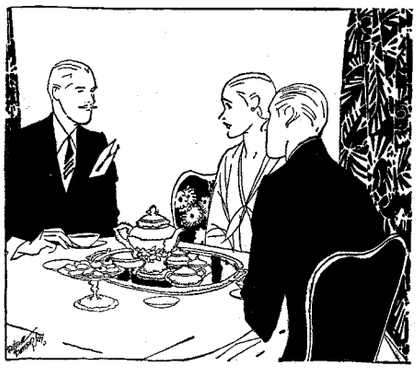

*No one needs to give up friendly coffee*

So MANY people enjoy to the fullest their breakfast coffee—and yet strictly deny themselves its flavor and cheer at the evening meal. And all because ordinary coffee contains a drug that often upsets sleep.

If they only knew it—how unnecessary! For there's a coffee, today, that lets you sleep. A coffee with 97% of this drug caffeine removed. Kaffee Hag Coffee will not disturb your nerves nor keep you awake.

Kellogg's* Kaffee Hag Coffee is not a substitute. In fact, there's no purer, more satisfying coffee on the market. It's a blend of several of the world's choicest coffees. Mellow, full-strength, heartening.

Try Kaffee Hag Coffee. All the family can drink this delicious coffee morning, noon and even at night, without harm. And what could be more welcome to the coffee lover who has been putting up with substitutes!

Kaffee Hag Coffee comes in sealed cans. Steel cut or in the bean. Sold by dealers everywhere. Served in hotels, restaurants, on diners. Let us send you a generous trial can. Mail the coupon.

KAFFEE HAG CORPORATION
1903 Davenport Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

Please send me, postpaid, enough Kaffee Hag to make ten cups of good coffee. I enclose ten cents (stamps or coin).

Name_____

Address_____

*Now a Kellogg product

KAFFEE HAG COFFEE

*The coffee that lets you sleep*

## PERSONAL GLIMPSES
*Continued*

he appeared at the Royal Court held at Buckingham Palace. While there is natural inclination to view the incident in its lighter aspects, the fact is not to be ignored that it involved what may properly be described as a lack of the good manners expected of those who visit the houses to which they have been invited, whether the invitation comes from a palace or from a more humble abode.

In this case, customs in the matter of costume were well known. They may not be customs that appeal in all particulars to Ambassador Dawes, but they are the customs sanctioned by long usage in England, and regarded there as worth continuing. One of them is that which makes it incumbent upon those who wear civilian attire in attending court to include in it knee-breeches and hose of silk. Mr. Dawes saw fit to make himself an exception to this rule. He would not do as did the other guests, and as his predecessors have done. He put personal preference above a nice regard for the accepted amenities. He forgot what should be a distinguishing characteristic of the man or woman who accepts hospitality. Looked upon in this light, the incident can not be said to redound to the credit of the Ambassador.

His position is not helped by the fact that he received from the office of the Lord Chamberlain a dispensation to wear the evening dress to which he was accustomed. It would seen, rather, that the host displayed a degree of courtesy that was lacking in the guest. Custom was set aside in this instance that a request which it were better had never been made might be granted. There was a lesson in good manners that even an ambassador might take to heart.

The course of the Ambassador was all the more unfortunate in that it may be regarded as setting a bad example to his fellow citizens who are pouring into Old World countries in increasing numbers. If the Ambassador at London may set up his own rule of conduct in defiance of English custom, how are we to expect thoughtless Americans of private station to show proper regard for the habits and traditions of the peoples of foreign lands? There are enough ill-mannered Americans abroad without furnishing them example in the action of one of the chief of our diplomatic representatives.

But Mr. Heywood Broun confesses in his New York *Telegram* column that he is "not bitter about our representative's failure to get into satin shorts," and continues with the suggestion:

He may have excellent reasons for shunning such a costume. Possibly the Ambassadorial leg is more shapely when it's draped in trousers. It may be that Mr. Dawes would feel a fool in garb which is strange to him. Ever so many adequate causes could be introduced to support the General's choice.

But it is silly to cite "sturdy Americanism." I can't see that this touches the problem in any way. An American abroad would not necessarily abate one tittle of his patriotism even tho he donned kilts and swung a claymore.

There is, to be sure, a notion that we of the United States are a plain and simple people, detesting fuss and feathers. This is such an obvious fallacy that it should never be allowed to haunt us. The sartorial requirements for an Elk, Odd Fellow, or Eagle far transcend the moderate adornment expected of an Ambassador at the Court of St. James's. The General, knee-breeches and all, would seen a dun and inconspicuous figure were he to fall into line with Knights of Pythias on parade. And in a country where plus fours are almost obligatory on the golf course, it seems a little strange that a full-blooded American patriot should shy profoundly at the royal styles in knickers.

So little do we actually dislike strange garb that countless occasions are seized upon to present an excuse for costumes. If General Dawes went back to his class reunion he would probably find himself called upon to dress as a convict, a Chinese coolie, or to wheel some classmate in a baby carriage. It has never been my privilege to come across the General at any pagan frolic, Beaux Arts ball, or Greenwich Village revel, but it must be that Chicago, too, knows such affairs and that the General has not been wholly aloof from evenings in which he represented Napoleon just arrived from Elba, or Daniel Boone, or Little Boy Blue.

I am not emotionally equipped to make any very strong plea for the practise of clambering clumsily into the uncomfortable gear which comes from the renting office. I'm one with General Dawes in feeling that it is a rather tedious way of seeking release from inhibitions. That it serves splendidly for certain people, there is no denying.

Nor do I pretend to be immune from the influence of brave raiment. Once at a Beaux Arts ball I crashed a gate and carried four attendants with me to the middle of the dance floor. I really had a ticket, but the minions would not accept my pledge that I had lost it. Under such circumstances I would ordinarily make a feeble protest and then sneak home. But on the night in question I represented Casanova, and could not conveniently take "No" for an answer.

Upon the spirit of women the subtle alchemy of costume is even more persuasive. Once upon a time I knew a social worker who would wink and flirt with the most imperfect strangers if she happened to encounter them upon a dance floor while she was rigged up as Pompadour.

It is not my notion that Ambassadors are asked to doll up in strange regalia so that they may have the audacity to clap queens upon the shoulder-blades and to exclaim, "Nix cracking, Mary."

And yet I suppose there must be a reason for the requirements. In the days of wireless and cables an Ambassador is a poor thing at best. If his true function were to be exprest in his costume, each one would go to court garbed as a Western Union messenger.

The case of General Dawes would be much stronger if he had thrown convention wholly to the winds in favor of something light and airy. Had he refused knee-breeches and gone to court in a one-piece bathing-suit, I should now be his violent partizan. But the fact is our Ambassador merely spurned the frying-pan for the fire. If the regalia set by custom for St. James's is somewhat uncomfortable and very ludicrous, what can be said for the evening clothes which Dawes chose to wear? What difference does it make whether an Ambassador looks like a flunkey or a head-waiter? And so the whole controversy simmers down to trifling dimensions. In my opinion, a man who puts on a boiled shirt ought to be willing to wear anything. And glad to get it, too!

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*She wouldn't expect him to send out his own laundry!*

# it's so easy for a wife to keep her husband smart-looking

Rush! Rush! Rush! He dashes to the early morning train . . . or, jumping into his car, steps on the gas and zips ahead of the crowded city-bound traffic.

No wonder he so often forgets . . . No wonder, as he throws on his suit, he doesn't notice that it's dust-stained and spotted.

That's why wives of so many successful men act as "general managers" of their husbands' wardrobes. They make sure that their husbands' clothes are so spotless that they will pass the most critical inspection.

Such a wife would no more wait for her husband to call up the dry cleaner than she would expect him to send out his own laundry!

His suits, sports clothes, ties can so easily be brought to new freshness. Just a matter of telephoning . . . for there are good dry cleaners everywhere.

**clothes *do* help you win**
***—dry clean them oftener!***

*Published in the interest of the Dry Cleaning Industry by The American Laundry Machinery Company, Executive Offices, Cincinnati, Ohio*

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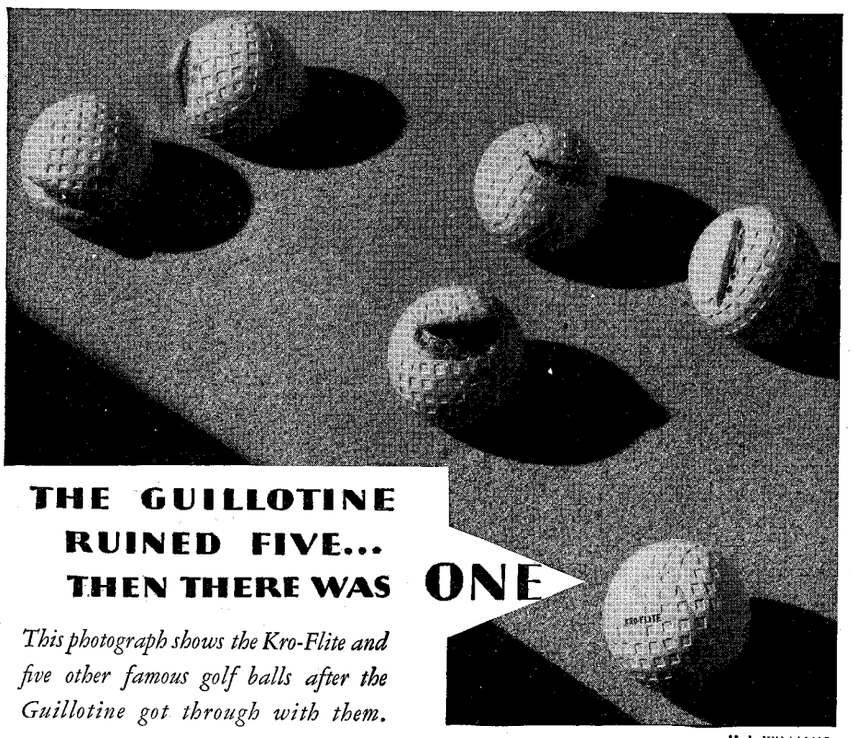
# SIX LITTLE GOLF BALLS
## A SETTIN' IN THE SUN . . .



THE GUILLOTINE RUINED FIVE... THEN THERE WAS ONE

*This photograph shows the Kro-Flite and five other famous golf balls after the Guillotine got through with them.*

H. I. WILLIAMS

THESE six golf balls all have a place in the sun. All are famous . . . all cost about the same . . . all have some claim to greatness.

The purpose of this advertisement is not to dispute or disparage those claims. It is to prove that in the Kro-Flite, the golfing world sees the first ball to combine first-grade distance with maximum durability.

And that is where the Guillotine comes in. The Guillotine is a laboratory device—a heavily weighted steel knife that drops on a golf ball, hitting it exactly as a clubhead does on a badly topped iron shot. The Guillotine was used to test the staying powers of these six balls.

On five of them, the falling blade cut completely through the cover and left a hopeless ruin. But on the stout cover of the Kro-Flite, the Guillotine left a barely visible dent. This same Kro-Flite easily could have been played more than the 72 holes for which Spalding guarantees it.

In thousands of tests, the Guillotine never yet has been able to cut a Kro-Flite Ball. It never has failed to cut any other.

*Now as to distance*

Try the Kro-Flite. Let it prove to you that it cannot be cut. Let it show you that, as a distance ball, it is well up with the longest balls the world produces.

The distance of the Kro-Flite has been proved in tests with the famous "Spalding" Ball—which is considered, by the majority of golf's greatest players, to be the longest ball in the world. Yet the "Kro-Flite" is only a trifling distance behind this longest of all balls—a fact established time after time in Driving Machine tests at Chicopee, Mass., Pinehurst, N. C., and Putney, England.

The Kro-Flite comes either in the exclusive new Multidot Marking or in plain white—dimple and mesh. Buy it from your professional. Spalding dealers and Spalding stores can also supply you.

KRO-FLITE

MADE BY Spalding

*each* 75 *cents*

© 1929, A. G. S. & B.


## PERSONAL GLIMPSES
*Continued*

### BLUE-PRINTS FOR PERFECT HUSBANDS AND PERFECT WIVES

LET the wives of the world gather round, invites the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, while "we impart to them one of the most important news items handed out in many years. It is a blue-print of the 'domestically efficient husband,'" which is credited to Prof. Charles C. Peters of Pennsylvania State College. This perfect husband, according to the New York *Evening World*, "must be a lover as well as a plumber, he must know all about the care of children, and he must be a St. George in slaying moths and flies." In fine, we learn from news stories and editorials, the perfect husband must be able to do 143 things; and if he does them all he has a batting average of 1,000. As *The Inquirer* condenses the requirements:

The first requirement is that he should be a good provider. Under this head come forty minor qualifications. He must be able to repair gas or water pipes, set up and adjust stoves, manage the furnace, look after the doors and fences and "be prepared to sell at a maximum advantage old clothing and old furniture." He ought to be able to care for the family clothing, and to see that it is properly protected against moths and the effect of light. He must know how to manage a checking account, and be able to verify bills.

That is not all by any means. He is expected to know something about the care and management of children: to bathe, dress and feed them and give them moral, intellectual and religious training. Naturally he will be called upon to beautify the house and lawn and keep the place free of flies. Last, but by no means least, it is his business to keep peace and harmony in the home. He must control his temper and tolerate the faults of his wife and children.

This causes the Baltimore *Evening Sun* to suggest that Professor Peters state the requirements for the perfect wife, and offers these suggestions as to what qualities she should possess:

Amiability.
Behavior with regard to unexpected guest invited by husband.
Ability to recognize that real trouble with husband and children is that she is herself a trifle tired.
Staying within her market-money allowance.
Doing the up-stairs rooms by 11 A. M.
Avoiding a regular routine in daily menus.
Unwillingness to substitute stewed fruit for a made dessert.
Remembering to keep furnace going in winter while husband is at office.
Abstaining from telephone conversations during working hours.
Going to market in person.
Sales resistance against house-to-house canvassers for an interesting variety of merchandise.
Getting up in the morning to superintend husband's breakfast.
Knowing where the children are.
Keeping beautiful and not "just letting herself go."

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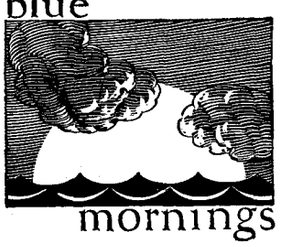
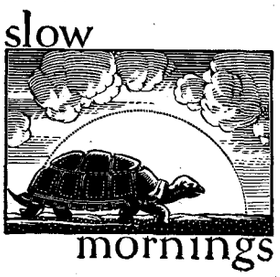
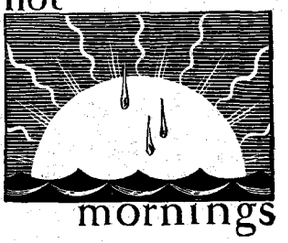
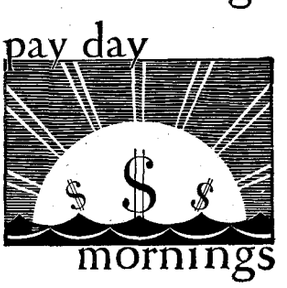
# mornings

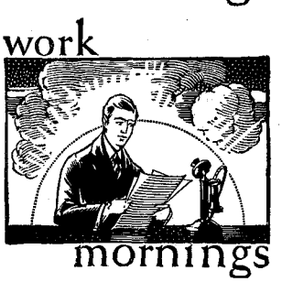
*Every day you have a different face to shave*








THERE'S the dismal morning when the hot-water faucet runs cold—and the dark brown morning after the party when your face is taut and sensitive from lack of sleep—and the hurry-up morning when you have to make the 7:45—all kinds of mornings, all kinds of shaving conditions, but only one kind of Gillette Blade—the one constant factor in your daily shave.

Eight out of ten Americans count on that blade to deliver a satisfactory, comfortable shave 365 mornings in the year, and it *does*, regardless of conditions. Machines adjusted to one ten-thousandth of an inch hone and strop the finely tempered steel far more accurately and delicately than human hands could do it.

Tomorrow morning may be fair or rainy, wintry or mild—slip a *fresh* Gillette Blade in your razor and get a smooth, comfortable shave anyway. Gillette Safety Razor Co., Boston, U. S. A.

★ **Gillette** ★

*King C. Gillette*

THE only individual in history, ancient or modern, whose picture and signature are found in every city and town, in every country in the world, is King C. Gillette. This picture and signature are universal sign-language for a perfect shave.

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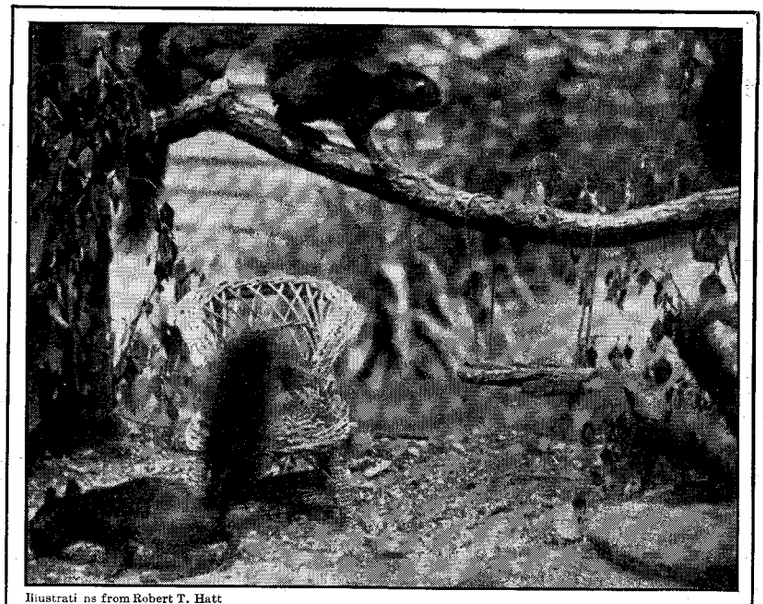
# BEASTS · BIRDS · AND · TREES

## HIGH LIFE AT THE "RITZ SQUIRRELTON"

HEPSY WAS A STAR COMEDIENNE in the movies, but she was quite unaware of it. She was trying only to be duly provident, not funny, and she was totally oblivious of the motion-picture camera's whirring. All these fine nuts should be buried to provide against a future famine, Hepsy thought. But all she could find to bury them in was a glass of water. She dropt them in and vigorously pushed them under. But always they bobbed back to the surface. The little red squirrel could not understand it, but she kept at the thankless task as long as Dr. Lillian Delger Powers, her patron, would let her. Hepsy is a star boarder at a unique farm, called the "Ritz Squirrelton" by Robert T. Hatt, assistant curator of mammals of the world at the American Museum of Natural History. Mr. Hatt describes this farm in *Natural History*, the museum's publication. The farm, we read, is in Westchester County, New York, and here, in a large, rambling house, Dr. Powers and her husband have assembled a collection of squirrels and things relating to them that "has doubtless never been equaled for any other group of animals. One first sees evidence of this when one turns into the estates from the highway and passes between two stone pillars that bear at their top a frieze of painted red squirrels." Here it is that Hepsy and her brothers and sisters from many lands make merry, and take part in motion-pictures made by Dr. Powers and others. It is difficult, says the writer, to dissociate Dr. Powers from her squirrels, yet:



Illustrations from Robert T. Hatt

A SQUIRREL WONDERLAND OUT-OF-DOORS

Surrounded with comforts, and secure from dogs and cats, the boarders are in clover.

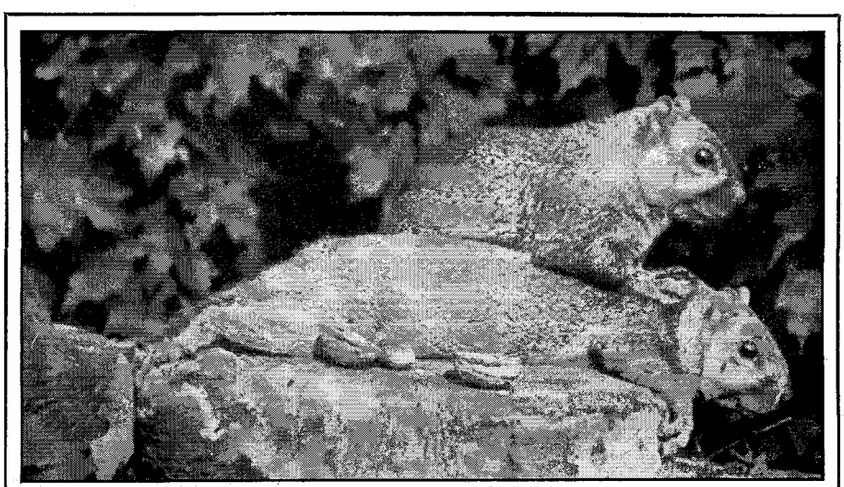
She is as versatile as she has been thorough, and she may claim distinction not only in her scientific study of squirrels, but in her profession as a psychoanalyst. Twenty-four years ago, traveling in Ceylon with her husband, she first became interested in squirrels. One day, while they were driving along a dusty road, a small half-clad native boy held up to them a young palm squirrel in expectation of receiving a copper for exhibiting his captive. Through sympathy for the squirrel they gave the boy a sum of money sufficient to give them title to the creature, which they took back to their hotel. The nights in Kandy were chilly, and the baby squirrel was doubtless undernourished. As a result, in the morning the young one was cold and still. Tho they had at first taken little interest in the captive, their neglect made them remorseful. Fortunate it was for the little squirrel that both were skilled doctors. They worked over the inert body as tho a human life were at stake, and eventually, with the aid of hot-water bags and massage, the tide of life came back, the little one opened its eyes and won their hearts.

Afterward they settled down near a German seaport. In Germany, squirrels are considered great pets, and here Dr. Powers started her collection. Sailors soon learned of her interest, and brought squirrels from all over the world to her, and as the collection grew so did her interest. Noted artists were commissioned to make portraits of her squirrels. Some worked in oils, some in bronze, and some in wood. Drawings and photographs supplemented the collection. Old sculptured squirrels, tapestry, paintings, stained glass, silver, porcelain, any art work showing squirrels was added.

Later Dr. Powers moved to New York, where she lived for several months, and then, in search of more suitable surroundings, moved to her present paradise of squirrels. Because the American reds and the German reds were at that time more numerous than all the other species, the farm took its name from the party in the majority.

The guest sympathetic with animals is welcomed at Red Squirrel Farm, we are assured, and:

When you first enter the house, you may well be bewildered, for the walls are literally covered with squirrel canvases. Windows contain stained-glass squirrel panels. Sculptured squirrels are legion. Then, from the floor above, you hear strange sounds descending. Two squirrels are running exercising wheels, and another is scolding vociferously. In a moment you ascend the stairs to the labyrinth of screen walls that divide the immaculate linoleum floors into large compartments or, more appropriately, apartments. You put in your pocket, from the ever-ready tray, a handful of cracked pecans and pine-nuts to show your good-will to those squirrels you are to meet. Then you follow into one of the compartments and close the door



IT ISN'T ONLY CHILDREN THAT PLAY TILL THEY'RE TIRED OUT

Such is the case with the lowermost squirrel, which has been sprinting numberless miles in its revolving treadmill—no time to have another fellow park on our back!

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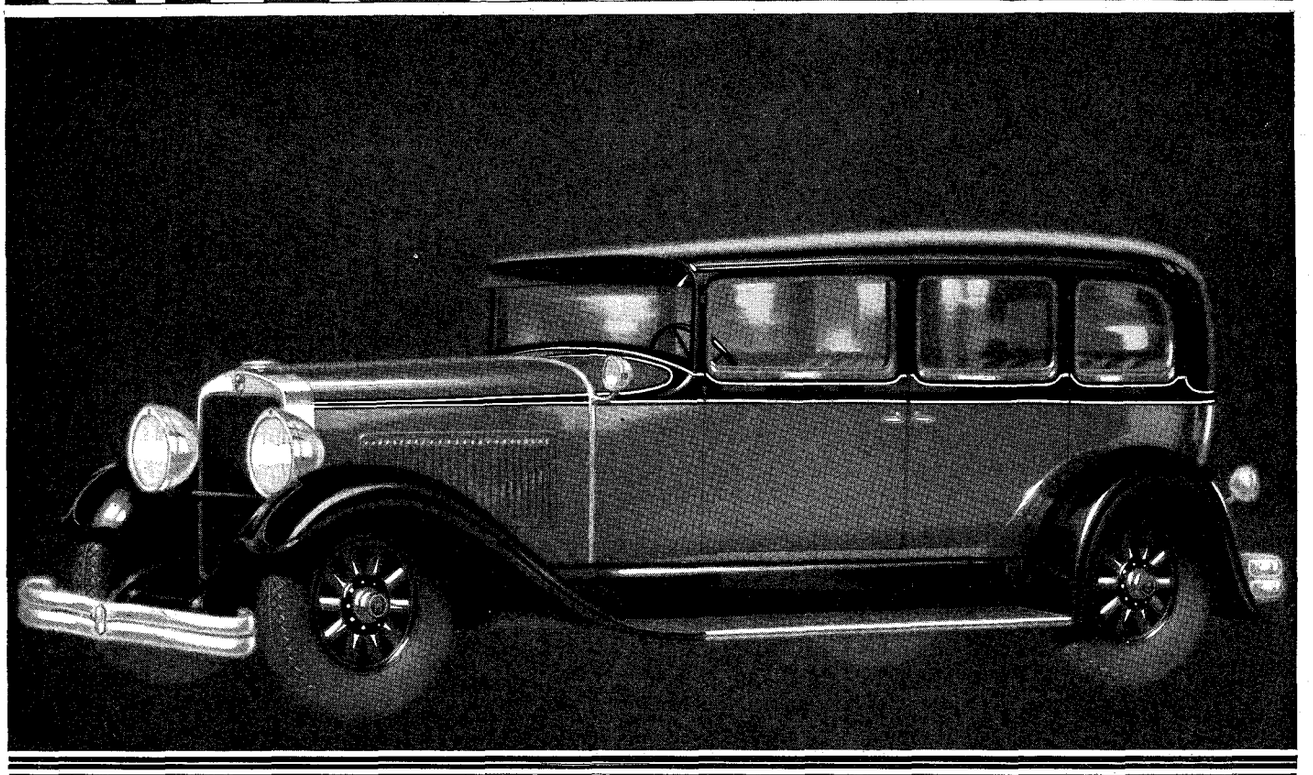
# NASH "400"



# Credit NASH Engineering with a Finer Achievement in Performance

THE world has awakened to the fact that a new milestone of motoring progress and enjoyment has been reached.

Nash engineering has built, in the Nash "400", the car that every motorist has wanted.

Ride behind its new Twin Ignition motor and be convinced. There is a smoother cadence, a more dynamic response, in Twin Ignition power. Actual tests of the same Nash motor with its two big, aircraft-type spark plugs per cylinder, instead of the usual one, show 22% more power, 5 miles per hour more speed, 2 extra miles from every gallon of gasoline you buy.

Steer the "400" and discover the "World's easiest steering." See how road irregularities are ironed out by Houdaille and Lovejoy, *outboard mounted,* shock absorbers. And note the convenience of Bijur Centralized Chassis Lubrication. *Press a pedal and oil your car!*

With all its advanced engineering features, however, the "400" fully-equipped, delivered price is lower. *Because* it comes from the factory equipped with chromium-nickeled bumpers and other accessories customarily sold you as "extras" at retail prices.

Why not drive this finer motor car today?

(774)

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## BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES
*Continued*

carefully behind you. Several squirrels come near and look down at you from the interlacing branches above. They run over the screen walls near your shoulder. If you whistle to them or move toward them suddenly, you are not likely to make friends with many. If you move slowly, talk quietly, and call them with a low "*tchu-u-k, tchu-uk,*" you may soon find one on your shoulder looking for the expected nut, and showing a delightful confidence.

When a squirrel first arrives, we read, it is isolated for a time until it gets used to its surroundings and its neighbors. Quoting further:

Then it may be put in with a few other squirrels. They get acquainted with one another in a short time (not always without a fight to force recognition of mastery), and then they may be moved again. A few squirrels that are favorites are moved every day to keep alive their interest. Tho each large compartment has a passage leading to an outside screened balcony where the squirrels enjoy the rain, the snow, and the sunshine, they like a change of scenery, as do humans. Eighteen years is a long time to spend in one abode, no matter how large and fine. A privileged few have crossed the ocean several times with Dr. Powers, but most of them, of course, must stay at home when she is forced to be away. Young ones born within the house must early be taken from their mother, or they become too wild Trust, it seems, is in part born of dependence on food.

As one always finds with pets, every animal is possest of an individualism all its own that anthropomorphically we call personality. Thus the collection is one not merely of squirrels of many hues and sizes but one of so many different friends, not one of whom reacts the same as does another.

Every squirrel bears a name. I suspect, tho, that Dr. Powers has often been troubled to find a new one, with an average stock of one hundred and fifty individuals. There is Gunga Din, the friendly giant of the house, who traveled all the way from Malabar, and his compatriot, Cleo, a charmer with most engaging manners One offers Gunga Din a half banana and he hangs by his toes and eats it at his leisure.

In the pocket of an old coat hanging behind a door you see something move Gently introduce your hand and lift out Ultimo. Ultimo was born very late one season to a proud mother flying squirrel But Ultimo was such a tiny runt that there was little hope of his surviving Tender care and special feeding pulled him through, and now he is as fine a little fellow as ever glided across a room in this house of wonders. His fur is like thistledown for softness, his eyes like great ebony hazelnuts, and his tail like a feather.

Curly, the most human of any, is of good gray American stock, and shows great devotion to Dr. Powers. Every day they play together, and Curly's favorite gesture is a gentle kiss with his sharp teeth which he will never use to hurt one Topsy Turvy over there is running her wheel like a conscientious lady doing her daily dozen. Samson and Delilah were a

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faithful couple, and when Delilah died one night of fright after a subway ride in my coat pocket, her husband was grief-stricken and called loudly night and day until he got back home. Then there are Tinker-Bell, Carola, Gabriello, Ariel, Puck, and Mustard.

Tico, a Prevost squirrel, takes first place in brilliant coloration. His back and tail are sable black; his cheeks and chin are gray. All his underside and his arms are washed with a reddish chestnut and between the red and black lies a band of hair as white as snow.

The squirrel's whole apartment is his gymnasium, but he is given added pleasure with an exercising wheel, which, as we see, is appreciated:

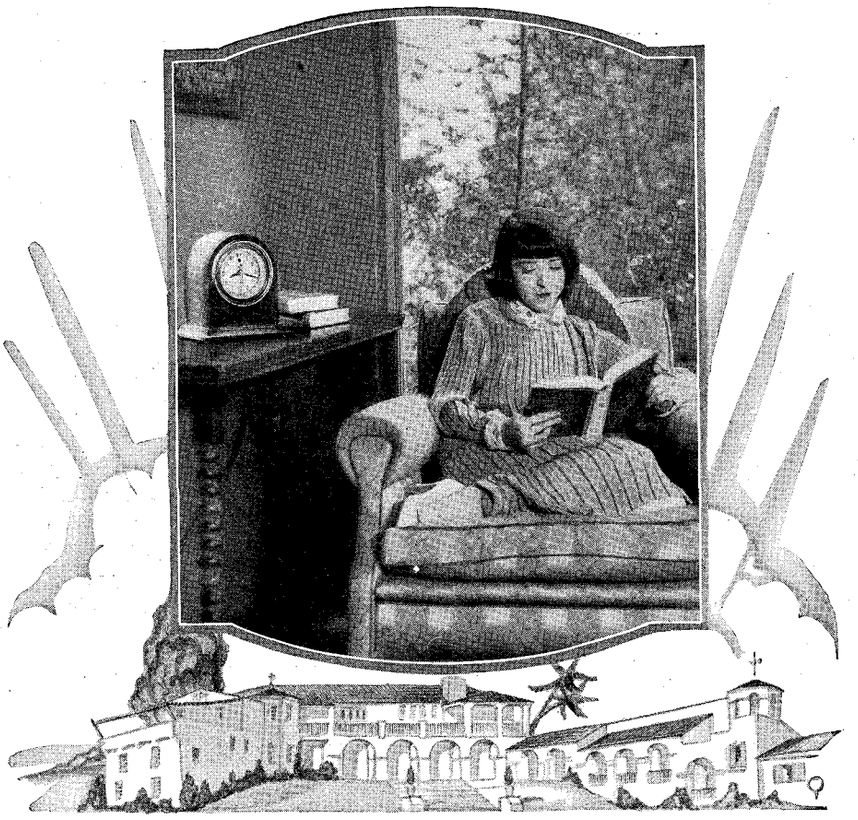
Every compartment has one or more, and they are almost constantly in use. During the day the big squirrels use them, and in the night the tiny flying squirrels keep the wheels rolling. With squirrels it is a great sport. They will run furiously for a few minutes, leap out and back in again while the wheel goes on. Sometimes another squirrel leaps in, another and another, all becoming one swirling, leaping mass of fast-moving fur. Then one jumps out, and another, and another. The squirrels may turn around and race the other way. Perhaps one will try to keep pace on the outside of the moving drum, but rarely with success. I always think when watching them of the work that could be done if all this energy were harnessed.

Food is a pleasure to the squirrels and a problem to the owner of this "Ritz Squirrelton." Nuts of every sort, pine-cones, vegetables, fruits, seeds—fully fifty-seven varieties come to every squirrel. Then each must have his cod-liver oil on schedule to keep in best condition. Not every one will eat alike. Some that in old age—due to a bad early life—have lost their teeth, can take only soft food. It is a tribute to Dr. Powers that she can keep such poorly equipped squirrels in good health.

With all this easy life, every want but complete liberty supplied, no enemies about them, shelter in all weather, it would seem that the squirrels would never wish to leave, and this must be the case, for on rare occasions when venturesome spirits wandered away from their paradise, they soon found their way back. Dr. Powers once opened a little window in the roof of a screened balcony occupied by a group of flying squirrels, thereby giving them the opportunity to come and go. For a long time they went out at night and came back in the early hours. After a while they located in the neighboring trees and only returned to the house to secure supplies. One of them still comes back to the house every night to run her exercising wheel. A Chinese squirrel gained liberty several years ago, went out and saw the world, and then apparently decided that there was no place like home and came back. Several gray squirrels were given the privilege of going and coming as they pleased. They make free use of this opportunity. Some come back to sleep in the house, others nest outside, but come in to dine.

---

**Worse Than a Stolen Pig.**—Members of a town council in Scotland, who have placed a ban on bagpipe playing, are quite tranquil about enforcement. They figure that if any one starts to violate the law, the pipes will squeal on him.—*Boston Herald.*

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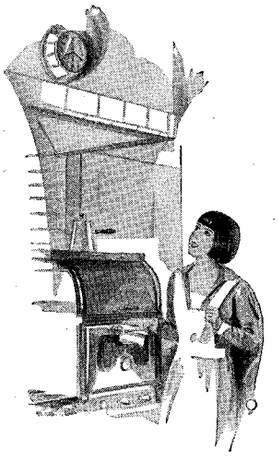

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# INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

## A MID-YEAR LOOK AT BUSINESS

THE YEAR IS HALF OVER when the seasonal mid-summer "let-up" in almost all activities affords a breathing space in which we may glance both forward and backward, and may conduct, as it were, a "mid-year examination" of the state of business. Be it said at the very outset that the candidate passes the test with flying colors. The report of a host of financial writers, economists, bankers, and editors is unanimous to the effect that the actual record of the first half of 1929 quite fulfils the most enthusiastic New Year hopes, while present activities continue at a high rate, considering seasonal influences. A slight difference of opinion is, however, discernible among the prophets who venture to forecast conditions during the remainder of the year. A few warn us of the existence of signs of recession before the year-end, while the majority can see nothing but seasonal fluctuations to modify the continuance of the present record-breaking business and industrial prosperity.

"This country is enjoying a surprizing midsummer industrial boom, rarely equaled," reports that widely read editorial writer for the Hearst newspapers, Mr. Arthur Brisbane. Passing from what we might call "lay" opinion to the professional statisticians, we find the Industrial Conference Board's new Conference of Statisticians of Industry concluding that "the end of the current wave of prosperity is not yet in sight." At the close of the half-year it is evident to the New York *Times*, on the basis of reports from all the Federal Reserve districts, "that the country has been going through a period of unusual activity, and the indications are that less than the normal recession is to be looked for between now and the autumn." The fact that the demand for steel continues unabated seems to Glenn Griswold, editor of the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, "more than an indicator of good business during the summer; it is almost a guaranty."

"All three mainstays of the present era of prosperity" are found by the *American Bankers' Association Journal* to be giving a good account of themselves, "with the steel industry operating at the rate of 57,000,000 tons annually, and the automobile industry aiming at an output of over 6,000,000 vehicles. Building construction has fallen only 12 per cent. behind last year."

"What has been an especially eventful and interesting half-year" closed "with comparative stability in financial circles, and with various strong points in the commercial situation," says the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Company:

> The only important change in general conditions of late has been a distinct gain in the retail turnover, under the stimulus of sustained warm weather over a wide area. The turn for the better in this field, altho belated, has given encouragement. It has, furthermore, furnished a new proof of a well-sustained public buying power, notwithstanding a reduced employment of workers in some industries.
>
> Railroad freight traffic that remains above any previous volume for this period, also affords convincing evidence of a heavy flow of goods into consumption, and nearly every group of merchandise contributed to the rise reported in the latest statement.

Even with a certain seasonal tapering off, the general trend of reports to *Bradstreet's* is still at a higher level than a year ago. Wall Street has returned to the bullish side very definitely, says the New York *Herald Tribune*, in presenting a symposium of brokerage-house letters—

> Brokers are well pleased with the liquid position of the Federal Reserve System, the recess of Congress, the sustained activity in most lines of industry, the reparations settlement, the lower price for call-money, and the return flow of gold to this country. This imposing array of favorable developments, along with a few other minor ones, accounts for the more cheerful attitude in the Street, and the predictions of good times to come contained in most of the letters.

One extremely cheerful factor around the first of the month was the payment of not far from a billion dollars in interest and dividend disbursements. Putting all this cash into circulation is expected, we read in the New York *Sun*, "to prove a material stimulant to business both in the financial markets and in trade and industry throughout the country." Becoming a little more specific, M. A. Dowdall estimates in the New York *Journal of Commerce* a disbursement to investors in July of the new high record sum of $863,355,828 in interests and payments, comparing with $748,704,000 so paid in July, 1928, "indicating the remarkable degree of prosperity enjoyed by a very great many lines of business during the current year." During the first six months of this year there were 1,000 announcements of increased, or extra, or resumed, or initial, or back dividends, as against 619 similar cheerful declarations for the same period of 1928. And it is interesting to find, continues B. C. Forbes in the New York *American*, that there were only sixty-four unfavorable dividend announcements in the first half of this year as compared with eighty-three in the first half of 1928. Mr. Forbes puts the question, "What are the dividend prospects for the second half of the year?" And he answers:

> It is a foregone conclusion that the half-yearly reports which shortly will begin to appear will reveal a great many very substantial increases in net profits. This is certain to be true alike of industrial, utility railway, and mining companies. Dividend announcements during the current quarter of the current year are, consequently, bound to include many of a cheering nature.

Looking ahead, Paul Willard Garrett, financial editor of the New York *Evening Post*, lines himself up with the optimists: "With the approach of the second half of 1929 solid foundations for increased confidence in industry have been laid by sustained activity in virtually all key enterprises and by indications of a relaxation in money rates." "With the last half of the year now under way, the outlook remains splendid," writes Herbert S. Hollander, for the Ullman Feature Service; "unless conditions change radically, the year should equal, if not better, all previous ones in a wide variety of basic lines."

Not quite so enthusiastic, and yet optimistic enough, is the National City Bank of New York in its July letter:

> Altho a seasonable recession is looked for in the summer, it is coming later than usual this year, and a satisfactory autumn trade is confidently expected.
>
> To date the year 1929 has apparently surpassed the corresponding period of any previous year in the output of pigiron and steel, automobiles and trucks, airplanes, motor-boats, tires, crude petroleum and gasoline, farm implements, machine tools, electrical apparatus, copper, plate-glass, sulfuric acid, silk and rayon, cotton goods, clothing, newsprint, flour, dairy and bakery products, confectionery and cigarets, as well as numerous other less important products.
>
> Banking and credit conditions have improved in the past two months as a result of less active security trading, combined with importations of $60,000,000 in gold, all of which served to ease the tone of the money market.
>
> Numerous other general factors in the business situation contribute to confidence for the remaining months of 1929. The marked recovery of agricultural prices from the extreme low points and the prospects for good crops now indicate that decrease in farm-purchasing power will be nowhere near so serious as was feared a short while ago. For example, the latest wheat estimate, multiplied by the prevailing price for July futures, gives a theoretical crop value only 5 per cent. below the previous year.
>
> The new agreement on German reparations should have an

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nfluence of paramount importance toward tabilizing economic conditions, governnent finances, and currencies the world ver. As other countries work back to ormal levels of production, consumption, nd prosperity, there naturally follows a ontinued expansion in world trade, of vhich the United States appears to be ecuring its full share.

Corporation earnings reports that will hortly be issued covering the first half-ear will undoubtedly reflect the unusual ctivity of industry and the relative tability of commodity prices, and are exected to make a highly favorable showing ven by comparison with 1928, which was he previous record year. Many concerns ave in six months made more profits than n the entire year 1928.

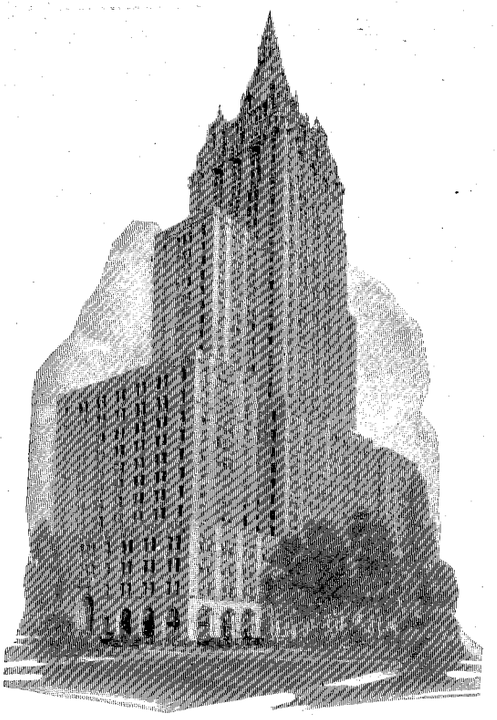
Anticipation of these favorable earnings eports for the half-year has given a tronger tone to the stock market, which as also been stimulated by numerous erger developments in the public utility nd industrial fields, and by the O'Fallon ecision on railroad valuation.

Economists who made New Year's prections of prosperity for the most part onfined their forecasts to the first half of 929, we are reminded by that well-known conomist, David Friday, in the New York *Evening Post:* "A few said that if gold hould flow into the country in considerable ums; if no commodity price inflation hould occur; if no untoward conditions eveloped in agriculture; if the reparations angle should be settled, and if the credit ituation should clear up and ease, then he second half of the year might continue he prosperity which the first half promised." But all these "ifs" seem to have been settled he right way, Mr. Friday points out, aking them up one after the other, and so with these factors of retardation elimiated, the year 1929 should reach a new igh-water mark in productive activity; nd this will mean a new high level of profs and of capital accumulation." Making similar argument, Moody's Investors Serice concludes that "as the year progresses, he probabilities are that much of the uncertainty will disappear and results for he full year make a very excellent showig." For one thing, "the scale upon hich practically all lines of industry are xpanding and merging might be accepted s evidence of confidence and optimism n the part of the financial and industrial aders of the country." On the market age of the New York *Times* we read:

A canvass of the credit men attending eir annual convention, and representing great many lines of activity, showed that 1 per cent. expect better business in the ext three months and 69 per cent. look or an improvement in the ensuing six onths.

The middle of the calendar year 1929 is lso the end of the fiscal year 1928-29, as veral editors recall. In connection with long and detailed mid-year review, J. C. oyle of the Consolidated Press sends out is summarization:

The 1928-29 fiscal year broke all existg records for business and industrial osperity. Terrific speed under careful

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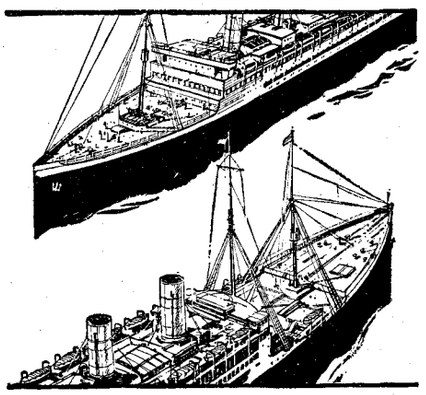

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## INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
*Continued*

control characterized industrial activities. Business refused to slacken, even in the periods calling for business recession.

Not all industries prospered alike, and not all units in the same industry did equally well, but there were few main lines of endeavor which did not end the period in a more favorable position than they entered it.

Competition was keen and profit margins were narrow, but the volume of business done assured higher profits than in previous years.

The buying power of the public was never more strongly in evidence, and buying willingness was not endangered by sharp price advances. Profits accrued from lowered costs rather than from advanced prices.

Employment was general, with wages at a level equaling or exceeding that of the previous year. Only one major labor dispute marred the peaceful relations of capital and labor, but the problem of finding work for the untrained man over forty-five became more acute.

It was a year when machinery, power, and individual efficiency came into their own.

A year ago the country owed its prosperity largely to the agriculturist. To-day the country owes its prosperity to the industrialist.

Scores of industries are venturing into new fields, and the trend toward the self-sufficient unit providing its own raw materials, its own manufacturing plants, its own distributive system, and its own retail outlets, is marked.

The outlook gives indications of no sharp recession of industrial activity. Some seasonal checks are expected, but conditions are favorable for a six-month period which will make the 1929 calendar year the greatest ever known from an industrial viewpoint.

The danger lies in low prices for farm products and the uncertainty as to the future of the farmer.

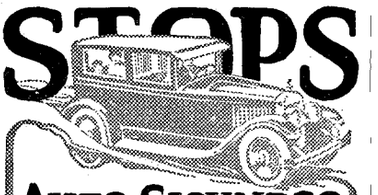
And yet, a number of authorities feel that business can not keep this pace indefinitely. This point is made in its *Trade Winds*, by the Union Trust Company of Cleveland, which sees nothing unsound or unhealthy about the state of business but "simply a letting down to a more normal pace, and, in some industries, a breathing spell to allow consumption to catch up more closely to production." In its *Guaranty Survey*, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York suggests that a seasonal recession is in order:

Altho no signs of severe distress have appeared in markets for manufactured goods, it is obvious that the present rate of industrial activity can not be maintained indefinitely. Some seasonal recession is in order within the next few weeks, and this normal mid-summer lull may be made the occasion for a general scaling down of operating schedules.

"The following signs of a coming business recession continue to persist," we read in the Alexander Hamilton Institute's *Business Conditions Weekly:*

1. High money rates.
2. Low bond prices.

STOPS



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3. Curtailment of building activity.
4. Overproduction of automobiles.
5. Failure to curtail petroleum output.
6. Tendency toward overproduction in textile industries.
7. Curtailment of loans to foreign countries.
8. Loss of gold by foreign countries to the United States.
9. Contraction of the export trade of the United States.
10. Prospective reduction of wheat-growers' income.

That "business activity is now near a peak" is the conclusion reached by the Franklin Statistical Corporation as it considers some of the factors noted in the last paragraph, altho it recognizes "that forecasts as to the timing of business turns are highly uncertain, and the absence of inflation in business, together with the strong financial position of the Reserve Banks and the great industrial corporations, constitutes a sustaining factor."

## HAVE COMMON STOCKS A "SCARCITY VALUE"?

THAT "certain common stocks must go up or stay up because the floating supply is small" is an assertion being made these days with increasing frequency, says the Boston *News Bureau*, and closely related to it is the belief that investment trusts, by their constantly buying stocks and taking them off the market, will keep stock prices moving upward. The Boston daily argues that these ideas are by no means to be accepted without qualification:

If a desirable commodity or service is scarce and without substitutes, there will be no price limit except that set by consumer desire and consumer capacity to pay. But the investor buys income, not a commodity or service. If a small floating supply raises the price of a given security to a point of very low yield, the investor may switch to other securities that will yield him the income he wants. Similarly, if investment-trust buying should raise security prices so high and so fast as to lower permanently the yield on common stocks, investment funds would sooner or later flow into other channels, such as bonds.

The case is different when, as may happen in old and wealthy countries, the supply of capital is so great as to force a lower return on all kinds of invested capital. Many believe that the United States has reached that stage, and that Americans must henceforth be satisfied with a smaller return. Unquestionably, that fear is fully justified if we have reached a static state, with no procession of new products and services to satisfy new wants. But have we? Except, perhaps, for a brief breath-taking pause, there is little reason to suppose that American industry will "dig itself in" and rest on past achievements.

Those who fear a scarcity value of common stocks may take comfort from the fact that a dynamic society can find abundant use for its accretions of new capital. Every new invention and every rise in the standard of living will increase the demand for and the reward of capital. We have only touched the fringe of our potentialities, the Hoover Economic Committee tells us; and it assures us that in the boundless field that lies ahead progress and profits will constantly be stimulated by an endless procession of new wants.


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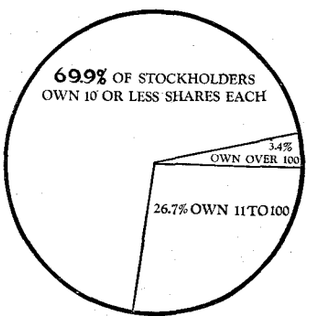


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# CURRENT EVENTS

## FOREIGN

July 2.—The speech from the throne at the opening of the new British Parliament stresses friendship with the United States and continuance of disarmament negotiations as major objectives of the Labor Government.

Baron Tanaka resigns as Prime Minister of Japan, and the Emperor summons Yuko Hamaguchi, who submits the names of a new ministry.

Bolivia and Paraguay accept the offices of five neutral nations—the United States, Mexico, Colombia, Cuba, and Uruguay—to settle their border dispute.

July 3.—J. H. Thomas, British Minister of Employment, announces that the Labor Government proposes to solve the unemployment problem by spending within the next five years more than $179,450,000 in highway construction.

July 4.—Speaking at a Fourth of July dinner of the American Society in London, Lord Reading hails the war of American independence as the beginning of Anglo-American peace, and President Hibben of Princeton says that a particular responsibility rests upon the peoples of Great Britain and the United States to take the initiative in forwarding the cause of peace as proposed in the Briand-Kellogg peace pact.

July 5.—A new Constitution, making the country a constitutional monarchy with Roman Catholicism as the State religion and guaranteeing the right to free speech and publication, is presented to the Spanish National Assembly for study.

Miss Helen Wills wins her third successive Wimbledon championship by defeating Miss Helen Jacobs, 6—1, 6—2, in England's first all-American tennis final.

July 6.—The French Cabinet decides to insist upon ratification of the French debt settlement without reservation.

July 7.—Thanksgiving services for the recovery of the King are held in Westminster Abbey and in other churches of every religious creed in the British Isles.

July 8.—Prime Minister MacDonald states in the House of Commons that the question of the British naval base at Singapore is under consideration, and that a further announcement will be made as soon as possible.

Fresh alarm is felt over the condition of King George, who is suffering from an abscess in the chest.

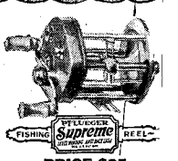
Monsignor Borgongoni Duca, first nuncio to modern Italy, presents his credentials to King Victor Emmanuel, thus fully establishing diplomatic relations between the Vatican State and Italy.

July 9.—The British submarine *H-47* sinks with a crew of twenty-one men, after a collision in St. George's Channel, off Wales, with the *L-12*, on which three men are killed.

The American plane *Pathfinder*, piloted by Lewis A. Yancey and Roger Q. Williams, trying for a flight from Old Orchard, Maine, to Rome, makes a forced landing near Santander, Spain, because of lack of fuel, after making a flight of 3,460 miles in 31 hours and 41 minutes.

The *'Untin' Bowler*, attempting a flight from Chicago to Berlin, arrives at Port Burwell, Labrador.

**42 Good Fishing Tips**

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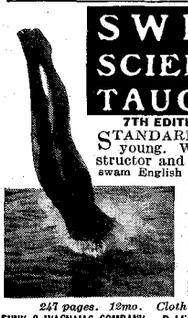

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The Prussian Diet accepts, 243 to 172, the concordat with the Vatican State.

DOMESTIC

July 2.—Alexander Legge, President of the International Harvester Company, accepts the chairmanship of the Farm Board, and Charles C. Teague, founder and President of the California Fruit Growers' Cooperative, accepts membership on the board. Both, as "new patriots," relinquish large salaries.

The Mississippi House of Representatives unanimously concurs in adopting the State Senate resolution "unreservedly disapproving" the entertainment at the White House of the wife of the Negro Representative, Oscar de Priest.

Twenty-five thousand members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, New York, strike for wage increases and improved employment conditions.

July 3.—The *'Untin' Bowler*, owned by the Chicago *Tribune*, and piloted by Robert Gast and Parker Cramer, and with Robert Wood as passenger, leaves Chicago on its projected flight to Berlin, and reaches Remi Lake, Ontario, Canada.

An airplane piloted by Lieut. A. W. Gordon makes contact with the dirigible *Los Angeles*, the first successful experiment of its kind.

July 4.—The *'Untin' Bowler* takes off from Remi Lake, Ontario, on the second leg of its flight, reports a Chicago dispatch.

July 5.—The *'Untin' Bowler*, which is attempting to fly from Chicago to Berlin, is reported at Great Whale on the eastern shore of Hudson Bay, according to radio messages received in Chicago.

The offense of which W. Sherman Burns was convicted in the Fall-Sinclair jury case was contempt of court by shadowing the jury, not for contempt of court by tampering with the jury, as previously announced.

July 6.—Roy L. Mitchell and Byron K. Newcomb land after flying the monoplane *City of Cleveland* 174 hours and 59 seconds, a new world's record for refueling duration flights.

Governor Dan Moody of Texas declines to join the State Legislature in its resolution criticizing Mrs. Herbert Hoover for entertaining at tea the wife of Oscar de Priest, Negro Congressman.

July 7.—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh gives the signal in Los Angeles to inaugurate the Trans-Continental Air Transport, Inc., the 48-hour air-rail service between New York and Los Angeles.

July 8.—Roger Q. Williams and Lewis Yancey hop off from Old Orchard, Maine, in the monoplane *Pathfinder* for Rome.

William F. Schilling, President of the Twin City Milk Producers' Association of St. Paul, Minnesota, is appointed the sixth member of the Farm Board.

July 9.—D. W. Wendell and R. B. Reinhart, flying over Culver City, California, set a new world's endurance flight record in their biplane *Angeleno*, bettering by six hours the record of 174 hours and 59 seconds established at Cleveland by Roy L. Mitchell and Byron K. Newcomb. They continue flying.

Protests from thirty-eight nations against the proposed high rates in the new tariff bill have been placed before the Senate Committee on Finance by the State Department, it is announced.

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# THE SPICE OF LIFE

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**No Kick with the Crawl Stroke.**—The Old Rounder complains that the only wet thing left with a kick to it is swimming.—*Louisville Times.*

**Needed a Tonic.**—JUDGE—"You are accused of beating up an instalment collector and two policemen."

PRISONER—"I did it in a moment of weakness, Your Honor."—*Judge.*

**Railway Station Grub.**—Great is the power of suggestion. I was reading yesterday about how a woman was awarded damages because she bit a carpet tack enclosed in a pie, and to-day at dinner as I bit into a piece of pie-crust I thought I had found the carpet.—*Detroit News.*

**A Blow at Thrift.**—TAMMAS—"Mon, these lower taxi fares will make a serious, deeference tae us. We'll no be able to save sae much by walkin'."—*Montreal Star.*

**Page Sam Lloyd.**—If you are planning an auto tour this year, get a large road map. It will tell you everything you want to know, except how to fold it up again.—*Life.*

**Four-Legged Cyclone.**—There are 113 beds of roses in Kew Gardens now. An amateur gardener says bitterly that they wouldn't be there long if they'd let his neighbor's dog in.—*Passing Show.*

**Adam's Ale.**—HOUSEWIFE—"Look at this milk, it's disgraceful!"

MILKMAN—"What's the matter with it, mum? It looks as right as rain to me!"—*Everybody's Weekly.*

**Surprizes of an Opportunist.**—"Do you believe everything you see in print?"

"No," answered Senator Sorghum; "when I look over my old scrap-book I no longer believe some of the things I have said myself."—*Washington Star.*

**Roped and Branded.**—A Scotchman called up the doctor in great agitation.

"Come at once!" he said. "Ma wee child has swallowed a saxpence!"

"How old is it?" asked the doctor.

"1894!" replied the canny Scot.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

**Fetch the Fire Bucket.**—"And the name is to be what?" asked an English rector, as he approached the baptismal font with the baby in his arms.

"John Jellicoe Douglas Haig Lloyd George Bonar Law Smithers," announced the proud father, who had done his duty at home.

"Dear me!" said the rector, turning to the sexton. "A little more water, Mr. Jones, if you please, a little more water!"—*Credited to "Exchange" by the Christian Leader.*

**Brainless Bleating.**—Synesthesia is a condition wherein one's senses become confused in the brain, as one hearing certain sounds receives an impression of color. We suffer that way. When we hear an automobile horn honking persistently, we see red.—*Tampa Tribune.*

**Wasted no Endearments.**—"I want some golf balls for a gentleman, please."

"Certainly, madam. What sort does he like?"

"Well, the only time I saw him play he used a small white ball. But I can not say I gathered the impression that he exactly liked it."—*Punch.*

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INSURANCE AGENT: "I never saw such persistence! Your secretary has thrown me out eleven times."

—*Life.*

**Accommodating Fantom.**—SPIRIT MEDIUM—"My control will now play the tambourine."

VOICE—"Make it the trumpet, Sarah. The darned tambourine's busted."—*Judge.*

**Cure for Thirst.**—The use of barbed wire is suggested to guard this country against rum-runners. Then a person could just swallow some of the barbed wire and feel like he'd had a drink of the rum-runner's rum.—*Detroit News.*

**Keep Your Shirt On.**—"Have you left anything?" is a sign placed in many American hotels. There are hotels in London where a more appropriate question to the departing guest would be "Have you anything left?"—*London Opinion.*

**Who's Got a Worm?**—

There was an old fisher named Fischer
Who fished from the edge of a fissure
'Til a fish with a grin
Pulled the fisherman in.
Now they're fishing the fissure for Fischer.

—*Boston Transcript.*

**Union Rules.**—They were court-martialing the soldier for desertion, and the case looked very black until the young officer acting for the defense arose. "Sir," he said, addressing the President, "I admit appearances are against this man. But I propose to prove that in civic life he was a plumber—and he was only going back for his bayonet."

"Acquitted."—*Border Cities Star.*

## SLIPS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT

**Choice Cuts.**—Young Lady for Salads and Sandwiches.—*Want ad in Albany paper.*

**Proud of It.**—Paper shell pecans for sale by ——, the world's greatest nut.—*Sign across Federal Highway in South Mississippi.*

**J.icy Reward.**—Anthem: "Great Peach Have They Which Love Thy Law."—*Church news in a White Plains (N. Y.) paper.*

**From the Home of the Beans and the Cod.**—Boston female lost. Has mange around ears —*Ad in the Des Moines Register.*

**Awful Warning.**—Emil Beck, 25, a student pilot, was killed when he lost tnoohlforcSHRDLU.—*Marysville (Cal.) paper.*

**Fashion Fads in Wonderland.**—Handbags to hatch shoes and rain outfits in which the wearer dares the storm clouds in cot, hat, boloshes and umbrella.—*Oregon Daily Journal.*

**What Will Hoover Say?**—Mrs. H. Allen Machesney directed the pageant, "All in a Garden Fair," in which more than a score of debentures and matrons took part —*Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.*

**Team Play.**—Ketchum-Killum—Sunday afternoon, Miss Mamie Ketchum will become the bride of Guy Killum, of Denver.—*Durango (Col.) paper.*

**Seeing Red.**—

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TO BLACKLIST WHITE HOUSE

—*Head-lines in the Syracuse Journal.*

**What Price Daniel?**—A Sunday-school boy was asked, "What was the writing on the wall in the story in the Book of David?" He replied, "Amy, Amy Semple McPherson."—*The Churchman.*

**But Where was Shrdlu?**—For three hours Mrs. Assollant, at this end of the wire, waiting for the connection. Finally came the magic words, "Calling hmrfdwlu ahrd arararo.—*New York World (early edition).*

**Summer in the South.**—

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